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## Mixed Bag Of U.S. Aid to Russia Is Set For Review

*\$1 Billion-Plus Effort,  
Despite Good Intentions,  
Is Frequently Off Track*

By Fred Hiatt  
and Daniel Southerland  
*Washington Post Service*

Three years into an ambitious U.S. aid program to Russia, American money has had a major impact when it has gone to the grass roots: whether helping to train budding entrepreneurs or to buy computer equipment for the blind.

But many attempts at large-scale assistance have been less successful, with millions of dollars going to line the pockets of U.S. consultants or to support Soviet-era bureaucracies resistant to change.

The examples, on both sides, are striking. With a boost from U.S. financial aid, a network of independent television stations

The U.S. program for destroying Soviet nuclear arms is off to a slow start. Page 5.

—responsive to local viewers and insulated from government pressure—is taking shape across Russia.

In recent weeks, as the Kremlin strengthened the media to support its war in Chechnya, those stations formed a bulwark against a return to one-sided, totalitarian news.

But U.S. aid also provided \$610,000 to a California company working to Russian reformers' dismay, with one of Moscow's most hidebound bureaucracies dealing with land reform. Instead of promoting change, these Russian bureaucrats won free trips to the United States, with a side jaunt to Disneyland.

The new Republican majority in the U.S. Congress, suspicious of foreign aid and eager to reduce spending, has promised increased scrutiny of the American aid program—especially in light of Moscow's brutal military operation in Chechnya and some signs that Russia may be backsliding on political and economic reform.

Many experts say some aid, especially to nongovernmental organizations in Russia's far-flung regions, will be more vital, not less, if the Kremlin slips into old an-

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Residents of Dresden at a memorial service on Sunday holding crosses with the names of cities heavily damaged by bombing during World War II.

## Dresden: 'It Was How You Would Imagine Hell'

By Alan Cowell  
*New York Times Service*

DRESDEN — From his position as navigator of a Lancaster bomber, Colin Campbell said, the city seemed a "carpet of fire" glimpsed between the clouds. Eighteen thousand feet below, in what Germans called "Florence on the Elbe," Helga Siewers, a young German Red Cross nurse, knew that part of the fiery carpet was woven from the 1,000 straw mattresses she and others had spread in a school as beds for 750 refugees fleeing the advancing Soviet Army.

She knew, she said, because the mattresses were burning directly above them, threatening to roast them in the basement where she and the refugees had taken shelter. They eventually made their way out of the inferno.

Elsewhere, Matthias Griebel, then a boy of 8, ran from a cellar where he had been sheltering when fire swept through it.

"The bombs had thrown people into the trees," he said. "The streets had broken up. The water mains had broken. The gas pipes were on fire. It was how you would imagine hell."

John Greenwood, now a stock broker in St. Louis, remembers that the next day, when his B-17 was one of the 311 American Flying Fortresses unloading a third wave of bombs onto Dresden, "the fires were still burning."

The city's destruction, he said, had been "just a normal type of raid."

The recollections are old and tarnished with time. Yet, in their retelling, they paint a troubled and painful backdrop for the commemorations here on Monday of

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## Israel Moves With PLO to Stage Voting In West Bank

*Clinton Steps In to Save  
Peace Process, Pledging  
To Seek New Incentives*

By Paul F. Horvitz  
*International Herald Tribune*

WASHINGTON — Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, despite their disagreements over open borders and threats of terrorism, promised Sunday to negotiate steps "promptly" to prepare for Palestinian elections in the West Bank.

The agreement to step up their efforts to redeploy Israeli troops and prepare for elections was announced by Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher after a meeting of foreign ministers from the region attended by President Bill Clinton.

No details were provided on how the two parties would overcome their recent conflict over the closing of the Israeli borders to Palestinian day laborers and demands by Israel that the PLO crack down on Islamic militants.

Still, a statement from Mr. Christopher suggested that, despite these differences, talks would resume on how to carry out a broader interim agreement on a further pullback of Israeli troops within the West Bank to prepare for self-rule by Palestinians.

"Both sides reaffirmed their commitment to negotiate promptly all aspects of the interim agreement, including transfer of authority and redeployment in the rest of the West Bank, and elections, in accordance with the Declaration of Principles" by Israel and the PLO in 1993, the State Department said.

Both sides, the statement said, "expressed their determination that there can be no turning back and that they must find ways to overcome the challenges ahead."

Yasser Arafat's Palestinian Authority is committed to "preempting terror, punishing those responsible and denying those who plan and carry out terror or violence any safe haven," the statement said, in a bow to Israeli demands.

It also recognized PLO demands by stating that both sides recognized that curbing terrorism would enhance the conditions for "a normalized economic life" and "the free movements of people."

Mr. Clinton said Sunday that the cause of peace in the Middle East had reached "a critical moment" and that the United States was prepared to move quickly to help bring economic development to the West Bank and Gaza.

"We are not going to let the peace process collapse," he said.

Mr. Clinton sought to restore trust and cooperation to the Middle East peace process as he met with senior diplomats from Israel, Egypt, Jordan and the PLO.

Before the afternoon talks, the president said he was willing to ask Congress to approve duty-free treatment of goods from special industrial zones on the West Bank and Gaza, if Israel and the Palestinians agreed to create the zones.

"We are at a critical moment in the peace process," Mr. Clinton said. "I am absolutely convinced we have to move as quickly as we can to show there are economic benefits from peace."

"We cannot allow the rise of terror again to threaten this peace," he added.

The one-day session at the Blair House annex to the White House came at a key juncture in the Israeli-Palestinian rapprochement. As Israel's border closing order entered its fourth week, Israel announced the restrictions would be extended at least another seven days.

Palestinians see the border closing as an affront to tens of thousands of workers from the occupied territories who make their living each day in Israel.

For its part, Israel has demanded that the PLO crack down on extremists to halt the terrorist bombings that have claimed scores of Israeli lives in recent months and damaged domestic political support for the peace efforts of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Mr. Clinton was joined at the talks by Vice President Al Gore; Mr. Christopher; Nabli Shaath, a senior PLO negotiator, and Foreign Ministers Shimon Peres of Israel, Amr Moussa of Egypt and Abdel Karim Kabariti of Jordan. The deputy foreign minister of Russia, Viktor Posuva-lyuk, also attended.

## AGENDA

### Skinheads Disrupt Vigil for Gypsies

VIENNA (AP) — Skinheads disrupted an overnight vigil for four Gypsies killed in a terror bombing, pushing over and trampling on candles and torches. The police did not intervene.

The four Gypsies were killed a week ago in a blast set off by a booby-trapped sign in Oberwart, near the Hungarian border. They were buried on Saturday in a ceremony resembling a state funeral.

President Thomas Klestil and other leaders expressed outrage and said there was no place for rightist extremism in Austria.

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America's New Parallel Elite

#### THE AMERICAS

Simpson Jury Visits the Scene

#### ASIA

India's Women Sound Off

#### EUROPE

Underlining Italian Federalism

#### Opinion

Books

International Classified



ON GUARD — A Mayan girl standing near a Mexican soldier in San Cristóbal de las Casas in the southern state of Chiapas, where the army is advancing against Zapatista rebels who have led a peasant revolt for 13 months. Page 3.

## Islam's Edicts: Clerics Wield A Powerful Tool

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
*New York Times Service*

PARIS — The Earth is flat. Whoever claims it is round is an atheist deserving of punishment.

That is a well-known religious edict, or *fatwa*, issued two years ago by Sheikh Abdelaziz ibn Baz, the supreme religious authority of Saudi Arabia. The blind theologian's status gives his fatwas great weight, though his opinions have often raised eyebrows or embarrassed worldly Saudis.

Once considered a minor, almost marginal, aspect of Islamic religious practice, fatwas are no longer seen as humorous or harmless.

Another Muslim fundamentalist theologian, Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman of Egypt, on trial in New York for plotting to blow up the Lincoln and Holland tunnels and other targets, is said to have issued a fatwa authorizing five Islamic militants to assassinate President Anwar Sadat of Egypt in October 1981.

There is, of course, the fatwa issued in 1989 by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran calling for the death of Salman Rushdie. The author's novel "The Satanic Verses" was regarded by Ayatollah Khomeini as a sacrilegious ridiculing of the Prophet Mohammed.

Mr. Rushdie has lived under police protection ever since. But Iran, too, paid a

See ISLAM, Page 7

## Guns, Violence and Crime: A Hero in Los Angeles, Loathing in London

By Seth Mydans  
*New York Times Service*

LOS ANGELES — William Masters had often rehearsed the moment in his

head when, on one of his late-night walks, he would pull out his 9-millimeter pistol, level it at a criminal and shout, "Freeze!"

It was his duty as a citizen, he said in an interview last week, to be armed, trained and ready to defend the victims of crimes.

It happened a little differently the week before last. Beneath an overpass of the Hollywood Freeway at 1 A.M., Mr. Masters confronted two young men who were spraying graffiti, argued with them and shot them, killing one, 18-year-old Cesar Arce.

The police accepted his assertion that the men had threatened him with a screwdriver and tried to rob him, and he was released from custody without being charged. Instantly, Mr. Masters became

the latest celebrity in Los Angeles, a vigilante hero to many people, the toast of talk shows and letters to the editor.

"William, you're not a hero to me, you're a saint," said Guy in Palmdale, a caller to an KFI-AM radio show.

Another caller, Diane in the Van Nuys district, said, "I don't care if he's Looney Toons or what, but we need more guys like him around."

Since the shooting on Jan. 31 in the Sun Valley neighborhood in the San Fernando Valley, Mr. Masters, 35, who works as a movie extra, has fed these sentiments with pointed comments that express the kinds

See VIGILANTE, Page 7

By William E. Schmidt  
*New York Times Service*

LONDON — Constable Damien Finbow says he does not want to carry a gun. After all, in the nine years he has patrolled London's sometimes mean streets, he can recall only four times when he has had to draw his nightstick to defend himself.

"If I wore a gun, I know I'd be worried about losing it in a fight," said Mr. Finbow, one of 24,000 uniformed patrol officers and detectives who, armed with nothing more lethal than a truncheon, keep the peace in this metropolis of 7 million people. "Besides, if you carry a gun, you have

to be ready to use it, and I don't think I can do that."

But as he and a lot of other police officers here reluctantly acknowledge, the growing violence and a changing criminal culture are pushing the police to rethink their 166-year-old policy of policing without guns.

Last summer, for the first time ever, a handful of London patrol officers began wearing sidearms, and the number of armed response vehicles on the streets was more than doubled, from 5 to 12.

"The day will eventually come, I suppose, when most officers will be carrying arms," said Inspector David Davenport, who supervises patrols in the West End.

"But when it does, I don't think any of us will be very happy about it."

The trouble with drugs, guns and violence in Britain is nowhere near the scale it is in the United States. In London, for example, firearms were involved in fewer than 2 percent of all assault cases last year. Still, assaults on police officers in London jumped 15 percent last year, to nearly 4,000.

Whereas the police in the United States and on the Continent routinely carry sidearms, only about 2,500 officers among Scotland Yard's 27,000 are authorized to use firearms, and most of those are members of special squads involved in anti-

See BOBBIES, Page 7



## Russia Ignores Uranium Case

### Czech Requests for Help Are Met With Silence

By John Pomfret  
Washington Post Service

PRAGUE — An investigation of the biggest seizure of date of smuggled, highly enriched uranium is running into problems because policemen in Russia and other former Soviet countries have declined to assist Czech investigators, Czech and Western sources say.

The seizure on Dec. 14 in Prague of six pounds of highly enriched uranium-235 is termed the most important so far in the fight against the smuggling of such goods because an analysis of the uranium indicated it could be used to make a nuclear bomb.

The analysis determined that the uranium was 87.7 percent enriched, less than the 93 percent generally used in nuclear weapons but potent enough to produce a warhead if 30 to 60 pounds of it was obtained, Czech and Western officials have said.

Acting on a tip, the police found two canisters of granulated uranium-235 inside a Czech-licensed car on Dec. 14. The three men in the car — a Russian, a Belarusian and a Czech nuclear scientist, whom the police identified as the car's owner — have been charged with illegal possession of radioactive material.

Investigations of cases like these are important, Western officials say, because in many instances the smuggled radioactive material could be produced in one place but stolen or purchased elsewhere. A chemical analysis aids in identifying where it was produced — by ferreting out a radioactive "fingerprint" and linking it to a certain type of nuclear installation — but after that, the police must fill in blanks.

Jiri Markovic and Jan Rathausky, both senior investigators and both former party members, are running the investigation.

Immediately after the arrests, they said, Czech authorities contacted Interpol, requesting a background check on the Belarusian and the Russian. Almost two months later, he said, Russian and Belarusian authorities have not acknowledged the request.

Mr. Markovic said he was also seeking information on the two men's travels from the former Soviet Union to other countries. That request, too, has seemingly been ignored, he said, adding that the men had been living in the Czech Republic since mid-1994.

A spokeswoman at Interpol's headquarters in Lyon said it was not Interpol's policy to comment on such cases.

A Czech source said the only response from Moscow on the case had been a denial that the material, which appears to be associated with a naval or research reactor, came from Russia. The Russians accused the Czechs of supplying it themselves.

But analysis of samples of the uranium by the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency showed it could not have come from either the Czech or Slovak republics, according to David Kyd, a spokesman for the UN agency.

Western law-enforcement sources and European nuclear regulatory officials said the lack of cooperation from Russian authorities illustrated a broader problem in efforts to stop the smuggling of fissile materials from the former Soviet Union. Despite pledges of cooperation with Western countries, the Russians have fallen short of expectations.

"The Russians are not very helpful in identifying where materials of this nature came from," a West European official said. "They regard themselves as more or less equivalent with the United States. So it's not very good for them to be outed in this way."

## A Parallel Elite/The Young Conservatives

# The Counter-Counter Culture Manifests Itself

By James Atlas  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It was cocktail hour on the opening day of the new, Republican-dominated Congress, and the long, chandelier-lit parlor of David Brock's town house in Georgetown was filling up with exuberant young conservatives fresh from events on the Hill.

Mr. Brock is a 32-year-old journalist who has taken the '60s counterculture credo that the personal is political and given it a whole new meaning — describing Anita Hill as "a little bit nutty and a little bit slutty" and interviewing Arkansas state troopers about Bill Clinton's sex life.

He had invited to his place perhaps two dozen men and women in their 20s, 30s and early 40s who, like him, made their living trying to tear down the liberal establishment, or what remains of it.

There were editors from The American Spectator — the country's most raucous journal of conservative opinion. It was The Spectator that published Mr. Brock's savaging of Ms. Hill (later expanded into a best-selling book) and his "troopergate" allegations about the president.

In the center of the parlor, radiating the charged aura of the face-famous, stood P.J. O'Rourke, the Hunter Thompson of the right, drawing on a lethal-looking cigarillo. His withering dispatches in Rolling Stone, the bi-weekly that helped define the '60s counterculture, have made him something of a '90s folk-house hero.

Mr. O'Rourke was deep in conversation with Andrew Ferguson, another conservative pundit. He had published a "memo" on The Wall Street Journal's editorial page a week after the election briefing reporters — which to his mind means members of the liberal, Beltway-bunkered opinion elite — on the curious new species known as "Republicans," who attend church not for chamber music concerts but for "services" and who drive "old cars, pickup trucks and vans," not Volvos. The article was called "Those Who Don't Get It."

Mr. Brock pointed out for me some of the others who, to the strains of Smashing Pumpkins and 10,000 Maniacs, were drinking and laughing and comparing Newt sightings. It may have been a more sedate affair than the election night bash he threw — "I thought the windows were going to blow out when Rostenkowski conceded," he said — but it was anything but staid.

I HAD been prepared to encounter the kind of conservatives Norman Mailer memorably described as "people who went to their piano lessons when they were kids," but it wasn't that kind of crowd. They were bright. They had radical and unpopular ideas and had stuck to them. And now they were carrying on like winners. Amen!

I was struck by the number of women on hand. One was Danielle Cifuentes, the editor of The Women's Quarterly, a new Washington-based periodical edited for and by conservative-minded women. She was with her husband, David Frum — a former Wall Street Journal editorial writer and the author of "Dead Right," which accuses the Reagan and Bush administrations of not delivering on their promises to reduce the size of the federal government.

Eager to get the word out about her new journal, Ms. Cifuentes had sent me the first two issues, featuring articles such as "Violence Against Taxpayers: Why the new \$1.5 billion Violence Against Women Act won't protect women from violent crime, but will subject them to an assault of 'abuse experts,'" by Betsy Hart, a columnist for Scripps Howard News Service who was also at the party.

Another of Mr. Brock's guests that night was David Brooks, features editor of The Journal's editorial page — the bulletin board of the New Right. A week after last November's elections, he published on the page a short essay of his own titled "Meet the New Establishment," in which he heralded the ascent of a "new generation" of

30- and 40-something conservative opinion-makers: journalists, columnists, policy intellectuals and assorted other media and political types. The cultural revolution Mr. Brooks described had flickered alongside the electoral one that put Newt Gingrich in the speaker's chair.

OTHER members of this New Establishment? Prominent among its ranks is William Kristol, the Republican strategist whose memo, faxed out to Republicans on Capitol Hill, launched the assault on President Clinton's health-care plan. And there is Lisa Schiffrin, the former speechwriter for Dan Quayle, who turned the sitcom character Murphy Brown into a weapon in the right's attack on single motherhood.

These young men and women are, in effect, a new conservative opinion elite, a counter-counter culture.

There's a parallel universe, and it's to every outward appearance exactly

speeches with applause and handsome fees. They do not drive old cars and pickup trucks.

Members of the counter-counter culture gathered for dinner one night last month at Citronelle, a chic bistro in the Latham Hotel in Georgetown. The surroundings were refined; the talk was rightish Beltway. Over Chateau de Beaulieu, those around the table reminisced with evangelical fervor about their conservative origins, recounting their political conversions or awakenings.

It was Jay Lefkowitz, director of cabinet affairs in the Bush White House, who introduced the notion of the "defining moment" — a moment of nearly religious intensity when one's conservative affiliation, one's conservative soul, suddenly stood revealed.

He told of being a student at Columbia Law School in the mid-'80s and going to an interview for a summer associate job at a white-shoe law firm. A black classmate of his "who

young conservatives. But they were old enough to be concerned about their stodgy image. "We have to prove to the American people that we're fair, that we believe in equality, that we're not the elite," Mr. Lefkowitz said.

"I grew up in a liberal household and was taught that conservatives were dumb, not nice," said Jennifer Grossman, communications director of Michael Huffington's failed Senate campaign in California.

To the counter-counter culture, the divide between liberals and conservatives is no laughing matter. They talk about "our point of view," "our people" — except that for them, the beleaguered and persecuted minority is on the right. "We're still competing on their terms, sending our kids to Harvard, Yale and Princeton," Ms. Grossman complained.

When it came right down to it, what really seemed to irritate Ms. Grossman and her cronies was not the state of the nation but their exclusion from what they call the loop. Over and over I heard this note of grievance against "the majority culture," "the condescension of liberalism," "the compassion crowd."

"You think we're nuts, don't you?" muttered Laura Ingraham, a former clerk for Clarence Thomas and now a lawyer at the Washington offices of the power firm of Skadden, Arps. She is also a frequent guest on CNN.

It could have been worse. They could have been the dweebs and nerds that liberals imagine young conservatives to be. But no one seemed to be going home from Citronelle, even though it was after 11; a number of the guests were on their way to a Capitol Hill party at the home of Grover Norquist, head of Americans for Tax Reform and an adviser to the new speaker of the House.

BUT there is another youngish conservative faction that wasn't represented at Mr. Brock's place that first night — one that also claims to speak for the majority of Americans, but not from Manhattan or Georgetown.

These other young conservatives did not attend Ivy League schools; but do worry about school texts that consider Darwin's theory of evolution scientific. They wouldn't feel comfortable at a party like Mr. Brock's — wouldn't like smoking and drinking, the soundtrack from "Pulp Fiction." And it is probably fair to say that they would not feel comfortable in a room with so many professional women, with so many Jews, or with Mr. Brock himself, who is openly gay.

It is surely one of the accomplishments of the younger conservative elite to have brought together the older, mostly Catholic, William F. Buckley strand of intellectual conservatism and the relatively newer, mostly Jewish neo-conservative strand.

However, the counter-counter culture doesn't count in its crowd people like Ralph Reed, the 33-year-old executive director of the 1.5-million-member Christian Coalition, founded by Pat Robertson.

Michael Lind, a one-time member in good standing of the counter-counter culture — he was a research assistant for Mr. Buckley and later executive editor of the neo-con journal The National Interest — has recently defected, largely because, he has written, his companions have chosen to remain complacently silent about what he calls "the uncouth fire-and-brimstone Protestant evangelicals" — a constituency, he maintains, that has big problems with Jews, women, homosexuals and most anyone who isn't one of them.

The new opinion elite, Mr. Lind argues, is more comfortable continuing to bash liberals and continuing its access to Republican power than it is challenging and criticizing its evangelical brethren.

Mr. Reed for his part, is not so circumspect. He has declared, "What Christians have got to do is take back this country, one precinct at a time, one neighborhood at a time and one state at a time." He presumably means Georgetown, too.



David Brock, a central figure in the new conservative opinion elite.

the same as yours," Ms. Schiffrin told me recently. (By "yours" she meant "liberal.") "We went to the same schools, live in the same places, wear the same clothes. But to the left, it's as if we're from the twilight zone. People don't see the difference between me and Phyllis Schlafly. They believe that anyone who's pro-life must be rigid, repressed and autistic about the sex they're probably not getting."

John Podhoretz, the son of Norman and the TV critic for The New York Post, made somewhat the same point. Mr. Podhoretz, who wrote for the arch-conservative Washington Times before a stint at the Bush White House, said: "We speak liberal as well as our own tongue. Why don't you speak conservative?"

It's a common counter-counter culture theme: You liberals know something is happening, but you don't know what it is.

What's new about these New Conservatives? What distinguishes them from the liberal, New York Review of Books-reading intelligentsia they resent with such a passion? After all, they do look just like the liberal elite. They live mostly along the Eastern Seaboard, in Washington, New York and Boston. They attended the right schools (Dartmouth and Yale predominate on their CVs). They are hip to a pop culture many liberals think of as something wholly their own.

Yet they embrace a set of values common among America's wealthiest individuals and corporations — lower taxes, less regulation, smaller government — and a lot of them have made it financially, at least compared with their left-liberal brethren. Corporate money flows into their think tanks, and Wall Street welcomes their

had even better grades than I did" also interviewed with the firm. Upon comparing notes of their interviews, it emerged that his classmate had been asked to supply a transcript not only of his high school grades but also of his undergraduate record. The firm wanted to be sure he hadn't got to Columbia Law simply because he was black.

To Mr. Lefkowitz's mind, here was the true and cruel legacy of affirmative action. "What made this moment so defining for me," he said, "was that my friend needed to verify himself, to prove his merit and show that he had the grades, that he hadn't got in to law school on the basis of race" — an assumption Mr. Lefkowitz considered "profoundly racist."

Mr. Brock also claims a defining moment: the son of a marketing executive ("a Pat Buchanan conservative") in the New Jersey suburbs, he had gone to Berkeley "for all the reasons one would go there" — drugs, sex, rock 'n' roll — and seen conservative speakers such as Caspar Weinberger and Jeane Kirkpatrick shouted down.

It wasn't long before Mr. Brock himself got shouted down. As an editor for The Daily Californian, the Berkeley campus paper, he wrote a signed column endorsing the Grenada invasion, "controversial in Berkeley but not in many other places" — apparently his father's Buchananite tendencies had taken hold more than his son realized. The column created a furor: petitions demanding his ouster were circulated, editors written. "I thought it was McCarthyism of the left," Mr. Brock said. "I thought it was extremely intolerant."

Those at the Citronelle dinner were

## Chechen General Backs Peace Talks

Agence France Presse

SHALI, Russia — The military commander of Chechen secessionist rebels, General Aslan Maskhadov, gave his backing here Sunday to talks with Russia for a cease-fire in the Chechnya conflict proposed by neighboring Ingushetia.

General Maskhadov said the Chechen military command was ready for negotiations with the Russians on a cease-fire and an exchange of prisoners, as proposed by the Ingush vice president, Boris Agapov.

Chechnya claimed, meanwhile, that its forces blew up a former Soviet missile launching site controlled by Russian forces and inflicted heavy casualties.

Information Minister Movladi Udugov told

Ekho Moskvy radio station that 250 Russian soldiers were killed when withdrawing Chechen forces blew up the launching site near Alkhan-Kala southwest of Grozny.

General Maskhadov signed a document on Sunday that said: "The Chechen military command is ready to negotiate on any level with the Russian military command about halting military activities and an exchange of prisoners."

"We gave our agreement," he said. "That means negotiations will happen."

It was not immediately clear when the proposal had been made. Pyotr Kosov, adviser to the Ingush president, Ruslan Aushev, said he had already spoken to a senior Russian general about the proposed cease-fire.

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## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Rome Tries to Avert Alitalia Strike

ROME (Reuters) — The Italian government struggled on Sunday to avert strikes by pilots and cabin crew of Alitalia. Alitalia staff are protesting over pay and cost-cutting measures, including plans to use foreign crews on some North American routes. Cabin crews planned to begin a 24-hour strike from midnight on Sunday, while pilots planned to halt work at noon on Monday.

### This Week's Holidays

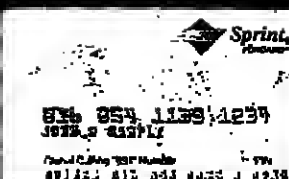
Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

TUESDAY: Sri Lanka, Thailand.  
THURSDAY: Lithuania.  
SATURDAY: Gambia.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

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Brazil	0800-3333	Italy	101	Mexico	0052-018	Seychelles (Seychelles)	1-800-877-8000
British Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000	Japan	800-1877	Moldova	00373-1	Sierra Leone	1-800-877-8000
Bulgaria	1-800-877-8000	Korea	0082-12	Monaco	00377-1	South Africa	0027-11
Canada	1-800-877-8000	Kosovo	0037-13	Morocco	00212-1	Spain	900-99-0011
Chile	0056-0317	Latvia	00371-177	Mozambique	00258-1	Sweden	0046-8
China	0086-10-13	Lithuania	00370-1	Nepal	00977-1	Switzerland	0041-1
Colombia	0057-100-10	Madagascar	00262-1	Netherlands	0031-20	Taiwan	00886-10
Congo	00242-1	Mali	00223-1	Nicaragua	00505-1	Thailand	0066-10
Croatia	00385-1	Mexico	0052-018	Norway	800-1987	Turkey	0090-10
		Moldova	00373-1	Pakistan	196	U.S. Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000
		Monaco	00377-1	Paraguay	196	Uruguay	1-800-877-8000
		Morocco	00212-1	Peru	105-01	Venezuela	0058-11
		Mozambique	00258-1	Philippines	103-411		
		Nepal	00977-1	Poland	105-16		
		Netherlands	0031-20	Portugal	00351-211		
		New Zealand	0064-9	Romania	0040-211		
		Nicaragua	00505-1	Russia	0040-211		
		Norway	800-1987	Saudi Arabia	800-155-6133		
		Pakistan	196	Senegal	1-800-877-8000		
		Paraguay	196	Seychelles	1-800-877-8000		
		Peru	105-01	Sierra Leone	1-800-877-8000		
		Philippines	103-411	South Africa	0027-11		
		Poland	105-16	Spain	900-99-0011		
		Portugal	00351-211	Sweden	0046-8		
		Romania	0040-211	Switzerland	0041-1		
		Russia	0040-211	Taiwan	00886-10		
		Saudi Arabia	800-155-6133	Thailand	0066-10		
		Senegal	1-800-877-8000	Turkey	0090-10		
		Seychelles	1-800-877-8000	U.S. Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000		
		Sierra Leone	1-800-877-8000	Uruguay	1-800-877-8000		
		South Africa	0027-11	Venezuela	0058-11		
		Spain	900-99-0011				
		Sweden	0046-8				
		Switzerland	0041-1				
		Taiwan	00886-10				
		Thailand	0066-10				
		Turkey	0090-10				
		U.S. Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000				
		Uruguay	1-800-877-8000				
		Venezuela	0058-11				

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## THE AMERICAS

## White House, Backing Foster, Says He Is 'Mainstream'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — The White House chief of staff, Leon Panetta, said Sunday that President Bill Clinton remained enthusiastically and wholeheartedly behind his nominee for surgeon-general.

The White House came under new pressure over the weekend after the disclosure that the nominee, Dr. Henry Foster, had performed hysterectomies on severely mentally retarded women for sterilization and "hygienic" reasons in the 1970s.

But Mr. Panetta said in a television interview that Mr. Clinton had no intention of abandoning Dr. Foster, despite criticism in Congress over the changing account of his abortion record.

"So, the president enthusiastically and wholeheartedly supports Dr. Henry Foster?" Mr. Panetta was asked.

"That's correct, and we will fight for his nomination," Mr. Panetta replied.

Dr. Foster, 61, an obstetrician and gynecologist, was nominated by Mr. Clinton on Feb. 2 to be the nation's top health and medical officer.

Dr. Foster said at first that he had performed

"fewer than a dozen" abortions during his 38-year medical career.

Last week, however, he corrected his record to say that he had performed 39 abortions and supervised a drug study in which 55 pregnancies were terminated.

The disclosure of the additional abortions — and the fact that he had not disclosed them initially — irked Republican and Democratic senators and threw into doubt whether Dr. Foster could win Senate confirmation to the post.

On Saturday, White House officials distributed more than 50 articles and speeches written or co-written by Dr. Foster and offered explanations of segments of his record that might be controversial. The articles were also delivered to members of the Senate.

An article defending removal of healthy uterus, published in 1976 in the Southern Medical Journal, was flagged by the White House as potentially the most controversial.

In it, Dr. Foster wrote: "Recently, I have begun to use hysterectomy in patients with severe mental retardation, either to sterilize them or to eliminate menstrual periods."

White House officials said Dr. Foster's performance of the surgery in these circumstances was at that time in the "mainstream of medicine."

John Podesta, the White House official in charge of managing the nomination, said Dr. Foster's "anti-choice opponents" might try to comb through his writings and distort his record.

"Any fair review of his practice, academic work and writings show Dr. Foster to be well within the mainstream of the American medical community, and he has put particular emphasis on helping women with high-risk pregnancies have their babies," Mr. Podesta said.

Mr. Panetta said Sunday that performing hysterectomies on mentally retarded women was an accepted form of treatment at the time the article appeared. Since then, however, medical practice has changed to favor other forms of treatment, including medication, and "Dr. Foster's views have changed as well," Mr. Panetta said.

Over all, Dr. Foster's writings concentrate on several types of high-risk pregnancies, on access to medical care by disadvantaged patients, and — more recently — on health care reform. Some articles discuss family planning, and one, which

cites fears of African-Americans that family planning can be genocidal, argues for family planning in the black community.

The 1976 article on hysterectomy lists "established" reasons for removing a normal uterus and "relative indications," or reasons that could be acceptable. Among the relative indications, Dr. Foster listed sterilization and mental retardation as possible reasons for hysterectomies. He wrote that the procedure could be used to sterilize a mentally retarded woman or to eliminate her menstrual periods, "which is of significant hygienic benefit in these severely handicapped individuals."

The article lists 485 hysterectomies performed from 1963 to 1973 at the John Andrew Memorial Hospital in Tuskegee, Alabama, with which Dr. Foster was affiliated before moving to Meharry Medical College in Nashville. White House officials said Dr. Foster performed "a small number" of hysterectomies on mentally retarded women. A graph in the study indicates that no more than four were done at the hospital for that purpose during the decade cited.

(Reuters, WP)

## Rebels in Chiapas Withdraw to Jungle

### Mexican Army Advances, Retaking 11 Zapatista Towns

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LAS CASAS, Mexico — Rebel fighters withdrew into the jungle on Sunday as the Mexican Army continued its advance and fortified its positions in 11 towns that had been strongholds of the Zapatista National Liberation Army.

Thirty helicopters, 3 combat airplanes, 30 light tanks and 32 armored cars were deployed to the rebel territory in the southern state of Chiapas, a spokesman for Mexico's National Defense Secretariat said.

The authorities confirmed the first army casualty, a colonel who was apparently gunned down in an ambush.

Pilots who flew over the region on Saturday said they had seen troops advancing northward from a staging area at the former neutral zone of Guadalupe Tepeyac.

They also saw what appeared to be rebels heading farther in, toward rugged mountains and unsettled rain forest.

President Ramiro de León Carpio of Guatemala, announced Saturday night that he had ordered his country's troops on alert "so that there is no crossing" of Guatemala's borders by the Mexican rebels.

In remarks broadcast by Mexico's Radio Red network, he said Guatemala's army was cooperating with the Mexican government.

The whereabouts of the rebel leader, Subcomandante Marcos — who was branded a wanted man along with four other rebel leaders last week — were still unknown.

The Mexican president, Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, issued arrest warrants for the

five Zapatista leaders last week, citing the discovery of an arms cache and plans for rebel violence.

In a reversal of public sympathy, opinion polls published in Mexico City indicated broad popular support for the government crackdown.

The Zapatistas enjoyed public sympathy 13 months ago, when they took over several towns, demanding better living conditions and rights for Indians.

Mexicans in small villages at the edge of what has been rebel territory, however, said they did not believe the government's actions would deter the rebels.

"This will go on," said Lázaro Velasco, 33, the head of a 30-family, quasi-communal farm in Nueva Poza Rica, within sight of the Guatemalan border.

He said that if the army came after them, the rebels would be ready.

"They are willing to die," he said.

Rebel attacks last year compelled many villagers to flee. But many here have decided to stay.

Mr. Zedillo pledged that civilians would have nothing to fear from the army and vowed to continue the operation strictly according to the law.

He insisted that the new policy was neither authoritarian nor harsh, but that it was a constitutional necessity to neutralize a threat to national security.

The offensive is a complete turnaround from the government's previous strategy of trying to pressure the rebels to negotiate by pumping money into the long-neglected state of Chiapas. (AP, LAT)



An officer directing traffic Sunday as a motorcade including a bus with the jurors toured sites in the Simpson case.

## Jurors Tour Sites in Simpson Murder Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Under heavy security, O. J. Simpson and the jury went on a field trip Sunday to tour some of the sites linked to the murders of his former wife and her friend.

Judge Lance A. Ito set the stage by convening a weekend court session and leading a motorcade flanked by policemen on motorcycles bound for Brentwood, an exclusive enclave where the murders occurred.

The tour included the mansion where Mr. Simpson lived, the Italian restaurant where Nicole Brown Simpson ate her last meal and where Ronald L. Goldman waited tables, and the town house where the two were stabbed to death on June 12.

Bowing to the last-minute demands of his former wife's family, Mr. Simpson gave up his right to look closely at the scene of the double murder, choosing instead to stay in a car while jurors toured the walkway where the bodies were found and the interior of the condominium.

Jurors were escorted in groups of four in and around Mrs. Simpson's condominium. They took notes of their observations where the bodies of Mrs. Simpson and Mr. Goldman were found.

Security was tight. Streets were barricaded; airspace was restricted to keep news helicopters at a distance, and some residents were escorted by policemen to their homes.

The tour came during the prosecution's presentation of evidence against Mr. Simpson. It was intended to give jurors a firsthand look at locations that have or will come up in the trial.

The first stop was Mr. Goldman's apartment, where the bus stopped for about two minutes. The jurors did not get out.

The caravan then traveled past the Mezuzana restaurant. Then it was on to Mrs. Simpson's condominium.

The police have reported finding Mr. Simpson's blood there, as well as a bloody glove and a knit hat.

The tour also included a stop at Mr. Simpson's home, about two miles away.

Prosecutors allege that Mr. Simpson returned home after committing the murders, dripping blood along the driveway and dropping the mate to the glove found at the murder scene behind a guest house.

"During a brief morning court session, lawyers made last-minute arguments about the trip's details."

Jurors were not allowed to ask questions or touch anything. Signs posted at certain points explained the relevance of what they saw.

Deputy District Attorney Cheri Lewis wanted to make sure jurors would not be allowed to linger in Mr. Simpson's trophy room, which prosecutors contend is "highly prejudicial."

"It is a shrine to the defendant," Miss Lewis said. "It does have obvious appeal to sympathy and pity for the defendant."

The judge said he would have jurors simply pass through that room, and he also said a sheet would be thrown over a life-size statue of Mr. Simpson in a football uniform.

(Reuters, AP)

## To Zedillo, Uprising Is 'Cancer'

### Mexico Chief Determined to Excise the Rebels

By Tim Golden  
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — While former President Carlos Salinas de Gortari was still celebrating the election of his handpicked successor last summer, he liked to tell visitors that the peasant uprising he faced in the southern state of Chiapas would not be so serious a problem for Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León.

With the political appeal of the rebels fading since the first months after their uprising against the government on Jan. 1, 1994, the next president would be able to take his time in dealing with them, people who spoke with Mr. Salinas said he had told them.

But Mr. Zedillo never saw Chiapas quite the same way. After his victory, he ordered his political strategists to look harrier at the problem. In the weeks before he took office, he sent half a dozen secret messages to leaders of the rebel Zapatista National Liberation Army, pleading with them for new talks.

At the height of the country's economic crisis last month, he sent his interior minister to the government's first formal dialogue with the rebels in almost a year.

"I think that he sees Chiapas like a cancer," an official of Mr. Zedillo's campaign said after the election, referring to the uprising. "Either you treat it, or it will eat you."

By Saturday, it was clear that what Mr. Zedillo announced Thursday night as a military-backed police operation to arrest some Zapatista leaders had turned into the occupation of rebel territory by thousands of government troops.

There were still no reports of any serious fighting. And with the capture of three of six people whom Mr. Zedillo identified as key rebel figures, some government officials said they were well on their way to dismantling the command structure of the Zapatista movement.

Meanwhile, Mr. Zedillo's administration has moved away from remaining public images of the Zapatistas as an indigenous, not particularly militaristic and

historic agreement among the country's main political parties to negotiate lasting democratic reforms, the leftist Democratic Revolutionary Party announced on Friday that it considered the accord shattered by the offensive.

"By all accounts, this amounts to a unilateral breaking of the truce" in Chiapas, said the party's president, Porfirio Muñoz Ledo.

From a remote corner of southern Mexico, the fugitive rebel leader, called Subcomandante Marcos, warned that the Zapatistas would respond with a guerrilla war if attacked.

In an interview hours before Mr. Zedillo identified him on Thursday as a 37-year-old former college professor and ordered his arrest, the man born Rafael Sebastián Guillén Vicente told the Mexico City newspaper La Jornada: "I sent word to them that they can proceed, that surrender is not in our plans."

The government also appeared to be headed into battle with the Roman Catholic bishop from Chiapas, Samuel Ruiz García, who has been the chief mediator in its on-and-off talks with the Zapatistas.

According to court testimony from two suspected rebels, the bishop had long been aware of the rebel movement and had tried for months to dissuade Subcomandante Marcos from carrying out the uprising, but said nothing when the rebels went ahead.

Mr. Salinas and Mr. Zedillo did agree on some things about Chiapas, said an official who has worked for both: that the problems created by the rebellion were far more political than military, and that the politics of the situation were changing.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### 8 Billion Hearts Ready For Brief Day of Glory

With St. Valentine's Day at hand, conversation hearts, stamped out of sugar, are everywhere: in supermarkets, drugstores, classrooms and offices.

The biggest maker is New England Confectionery Co., better known as Necco, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The New York Times reports. It stamps out 8 billion conversation hearts a year. Year after year, the same hearts, white, green, yellow, orange, purple and pink, with sayings like Be True, My Man, Honey Bun, I'll Wait.

The hearts have been around since 1902. Some sayings are phased out as past. "Dig Me" is making its last

appearance this year. Long gone is Solid, which was live talk back in the 1940s for being with it.

Rarely are new slogans introduced, although Cool and URA 10 are fairly recent. Tooling up for a new slogan costs \$8,000.

### Short Takes

Karen Smith of Portland, Oregon, didn't notice her bank card was missing until her credit union telephoned to tell her that her account was more than \$346,000 overdrawn. Two men and a woman now face charges that they used the card to make 724 withdrawals over 54 hours in what the authorities say was one of the five largest automated teller fraud cases in U.S. history. A fourth person is being sought.

To safeguard against this sort of thing, the machines are supposed to give no more than \$200 a day on any single card. But because of a computer software change, the limit wasn't in effect. The thieves left a trail of empty machines,

most of which were equipped with hidden cameras. They face up to 63 months in prison if convicted of "unauthorized use of an access device."

Why are snowshoes, usually 12 to 14 inches (about 33 centimeters) wide, shaped like tennis rackets? Because, explains The Washington Post's "Why Things Are" column, if they were round, they would have to be much wider, perhaps 20 inches, to support your weight — so wide that you would have to walk with your legs spread far apart. With the tennis racket shape, the tapered end of one shoe moves up to the wide end of the other shoe. "They fit around one another," Post says, "like a ying-yang symbol."

A 200-pound (90-kilogram) tiger named Shawana wandered away from a traveling circus in Hugo, Oklahoma, and was captured only 10 days later. While she was at large, children went to school

## POLITICAL NOTES

### The President Uses the V Word

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has laid down his hardest line since Republicans took power in Congress, vowing to veto an attempt to rewrite a provision in last year's crime bill that was meant to put 100,000 new police officers on the street. It was the first explicit veto threat from Mr. Clinton since the voters returned a divided government.

The threat, made in his weekly radio address, comes after several months in which the president has swung between broad attempts at conciliation and brief hints of confrontation. Aides said it marked the onset of a more aggressive phase in defining differences with his Republican rivals.

With the new House of Representatives already well on its way toward rewriting major portions of the anti-crime bill that the Democratic Congress approved last fall, Mr. Clinton's warning was relatively narrow. It aimed only at a Republican proposal that folds separate programs created by the crime bill, including one providing \$8 billion for hiring new police, into a single \$10-billion anti-crime block grant.

The White House has said that would allow mayors to spend money on things like prisons and street lights rather than hiring the police officers the current law requires.

The measure, the sixth in a Republican anti-crime package, is likely to win House approval later this week. But Mr. Clinton's threat appeared aimed more at the Senate, which is expected to gather its anti-crime measures into a single piece of legislation that it may not want to subject to a veto.

Still, Mr. Clinton said nothing in his radio address about the five Republican-backed initiatives that have won House approval over the objections of some Democrats, including measures that would permit prosecutors to use more illegally seized evidence at trial and would place time limits on appeals by death-row inmates.

Mr. Clinton was also silent about the crime-prevention programs, including midnight basketball which, along with financing for police officers, would be put in jeopardy by the Republican block-grant program. (NYT)

### Republicans Seek the Prescription

WASHINGTON — The painful, complicated struggle over health care is beginning anew on Capitol Hill. This time it is Republicans, not Democrats, who are leading the charge. And this time it is the huge Medicare program for the elderly that is the target, not the private health-care system.

But the Clinton health care battle of 1993-94 and the just-begun Republican quest are alike in at least one respect. They were and are fueled by the rising costs of health care.

Republicans feel those pressures all the more acutely because of promises they have made to balance the budget in seven years while passing nearly \$400 billion in tax cuts for families and businesses.

They have been looking at options intended to control the growth of Medicare spending, ranging from creating a voucher that would allow the elderly to buy private benefits to raising Medicare premiums for upper-income recipients to encouraging the use of health maintenance organizations. Critics in the Democratic Party and among advocacy groups for the elderly say they are skeptical.

Republicans bristle at comparisons between their plans and the Clinton administration's ill-fated efforts. Mr. Clinton was trying to extend the heavy hand of government to business, the Republicans say, and they maintain they are trying to turn a 30-year-old program into something more flexible, less bureaucratic and much more cost efficient. (NYT)

### VA Official's Travel Is Questioned

WASHINGTON — For Jesse Brown, secretary for Veterans Affairs, there is no place like home. Mr. Brown managed to visit his hometown of Chicago, where he owns an apartment, 20 times in his first 20 months in office — stopping there frequently on the 55 official trips he took outside Washington, according to government records.

Many of the visits included weekends or involved lengthy stays with light public schedules. In all, Mr. Brown spent 55 weekdays and at least part of 13 weekends in his hometown, fully a third of his time on the road as the nation's top official on veterans affairs. His schedule raises questions both about the cost of these visits, which added some expense to Mr. Brown's official travel, and about how he is spending his time on the job.

Mr. Brown's spokesman said that his many trips home were justified and that he had not been neglecting veterans' business in other cities or at the department's headquarters. (LAT)

### Quote/Unquote

President Clinton, on Republican efforts to alter his crime bill: "Anyone on Capitol Hill who wants to play partisan politics with police officers for America should listen carefully. I will veto any effort to repeal or undermine the 100,000 police commitment. Period." (AP)

## Away From Politics

• The Rutgers University board of governors has unanimously reaffirmed its support for the university's president, Francis L. Lawrence, defying escalating student demands for his removal over remarks in which he appeared to link intelligence to heredity. (WP)

• Robberies of Los Angeles mail carriers have soared, prompting the postal authorities to take drastic security measures and plead with residents to keep "a watchful eye" on their neighborhood carriers. Fully half of the 294 robberies of carriers or postal facilities in the nation last year occurred in the six-county Greater Los Angeles region. (LAT)

• Discovery's astronauts returned home in triumph after an eight-day flight that featured a rendezvous with the Russian space station. Commander James Wetherbee landed the shuttle at Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral. (AP)

## Leonard Silk, Leading Economics Journalist, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Leonard S. Silk, a columnist and editorial writer for The New York Times and Business Week, who set a standard for a generation of journalists as a pioneer in making complex economic issues understandable to general readers, died Friday at his home in Montclair, New Jersey. He was 76.

The cause of death was liver cancer. The disease struck last summer, two years after Mr. Silk wrote his last Economic Scene column for The Times.

Mr. Silk was a rarity in journalism: a reporter with a doctorate in economics, who taught the subject at a college level and worked in government before

becoming a full-time journalist. He started at Business Week in 1954, and moved to The Times in 1970. Departing from the dense coverage of markets and statistics that characterized economic reporting in the 1950s, he found ways to describe, in simple prose, the economic forces shaping his readers' lives.

For most of the 1970s, Mr. Silk wrote most Times editorials on economics. He had been hired in 1970 by John B. Oakes, then the editor of the editorial page, to provide expertise in economics, and Mr. Silk and Mr. Oakes determined what The Times would say on most economic issues.

After Mr. Oakes stepped

down in 1976, Mr. Silk also left the editorial board, to become a full-time columnist. For most of the next 16 years, his column appeared twice weekly in the business pages.

His journalism was often expanded into books. Three of the best known are "Economics in Plain English," "Economics in the Real World" and "The American Establishment."

L.C. Graves, Officer Present When Ruby Shot Oswald KAUFMAN, Texas (AP) — L.C. Graves, 76, the Dallas police detective who wrestled the gun away from Jack Ruby after he shot Lee Harvey Oswald, died Saturday of heart failure. Mr. Graves was one of three

officers escorting Mr. Oswald, who was charged with assassinating President John F. Kennedy, from the city jail to the county jail on Nov. 24, 1963.

In the moment after Mr. Ruby fired a single shot at Mr. Oswald in the basement of Dallas City Hall, Mr. Graves grabbed the revolver and Mr. Ruby's wrist, preventing a second shot from being fired. Mr. Oswald died on the way to the hospital. Mr. Graves served with the Dallas Police Department for 21 years, retiring in 1970.

David Wayne, 81, a two-time Tony winner whose career on Broadway, television and film spanned 50 years, died of lung

cancer in Los Angeles. He portrayed characters ranging from the precocious ensign in the 1948 stage version of "Mr. Roberts" to the Mad Hatter in the 1960s "Batman" TV series.

Kentell L. Hayes, 59, a country music songwriter whose song "Walk On By" was recorded by 150 artists, died Friday of liver cancer in Danville, Kentucky.

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## EUROPE

## Italy's Northern League Is Renamed to Stress Federalism

**The Associated Press**  
ROME — The Northern League, aiming for voter support from the south as well, modified its name on Sunday in hopes of widening a center-left challenge against former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi.

So far, the largest force lined up against the press baron are the former Communists, who have been courting the League for a campaign alliance. No date has been set for parliamentary elections, but they could come later this year.

The name change to Northern League-Federal Italy came on the final day of a party convention in Milan, the movement's base. Umberto Bossi, party secretary, began the movement in the late 1970s to channel the anger of the affluent north at Rome's inefficient bureaucracy, which has spent large amounts of money on largely unsuccessful programs in the underdeveloped south.

Mr. Bossi advocates a federal system for Italy, which now has a strong central government and relatively weak local governments.

"If the League chooses federalism, it must abandon ambiguity and propose national roots," Mr. Bossi told delegates Saturday in urging the name change.

The League was a main coalition partner in Mr. Berlusconi's government last year. The other main ally was the rightist Na-

tional Alliance, which has a strong base in the south.

Mr. Bossi proved unreliable for Mr. Berlusconi, eventually bringing a no-confidence motion against him last December and precipitating the coalition's collapse.

The government is now led by Lamberto Dini, Mr. Berlusconi's treasury minister and a political independent. Mr. Dini has made clear that he expects his government to be a brief one, and the scramble for campaign alliances has been on since his government took office Jan. 17.

Mr. Dini said in a letter published Sunday in *La Stampa*, the Turin daily, that his government hopes to present its plan for trimming Italy's huge deficit in about 10 days. He has predicted his government would last a few months, or the time needed to make headway against urgent financial problems.

Mr. Bossi's break with Mr. Berlusconi also split his own party. Mr. Bossi's No. 2, Roberto Maroni, who was Mr. Berlusconi's interior minister, told the convention Saturday he was quitting.

Mr. Bossi is banking on a center-left coalition to beat the Berlusconi forces. Mr. Maroni says the League should repeat the election alliance in the north that helped bring Mr. Berlusconi's Forza Italia party to victory.



Umberto Bossi giving a thumbs up sign to followers at the party congress in Milan of the Northern League political movement. The party approved a name change reflecting a renewed call for a federalist system of government in Italy.

## Progress Slight in Program to Destroy Soviet Nuclear Arms

**Washington Post Service**  
MOSCOW — If ever an aid program seemed unattainable, spending U.S. money to destroy Soviet nuclear weapons seemed to qualify.

Yet the fate of the Nunn-Lugar program, for which Congress has appropriated about \$1.3 billion in the last four years, shows that nothing is simple in a time and place of revolutionary change. Bureaucratic inertia in Washington, Cold War suspicions in Moscow and shifting political tides here and in surrounding republics combined to give the program a decidedly slow start.

"In an implementation sense, it's just under way now," said Ashton B. Carter, assistant secretary of defense. "We are spending money very fast and have projects that are really under way."

Mr. Carter said the program had played a key role in persuading Russia's neighbors to give up their nuclear weapons.

In one harsh assessment, Charles Flickner, a staff member of the Senate Budget Committee, said the Nunn-Lugar record was "dismal." It has not paid for "a single nuclear warhead nor a single chemical weapon" to be dismantled, he wrote in the *Journal of National Interest*.

"We are not dismantling nuclear warheads themselves," Mr. Carter said, because the Russians have not accepted U.S. help in that area. "But we are dismantling airplanes, missiles, silos, industries and submarines, all of which were designed to destroy the United States."

Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan, which along with Russia were left with the Soviet Union's nuclear weapons, agreed to ship their

nuclear weapons to Russia, in part because Nunn-Lugar funds were available. In Ukraine, U.S. money is helping chop up SS-19 missiles without warheads. In Russia, Nunn-Lugar funds built a plutonium storage facility that will remove a roadblock to Russia's own warhead dismantlement, Mr. Carter said.

Altogether, the Pentagon has spent about \$150 million and signed contracts worth about \$500 million in Nunn-Lugar funds. Virtually all goes to U.S. contractors, who then may hire local businesses for some jobs.

About 12 percent of funds are meant to promote conversion of former Soviet defense factories to civilian use, by paying U.S. companies that agree to invest here. Some of those ventures — such as the Pentagon's funding a partnership to make Double-Cola at one of Russia's highest-

tech missile factories — have disillusioned some Russians, according to sources.

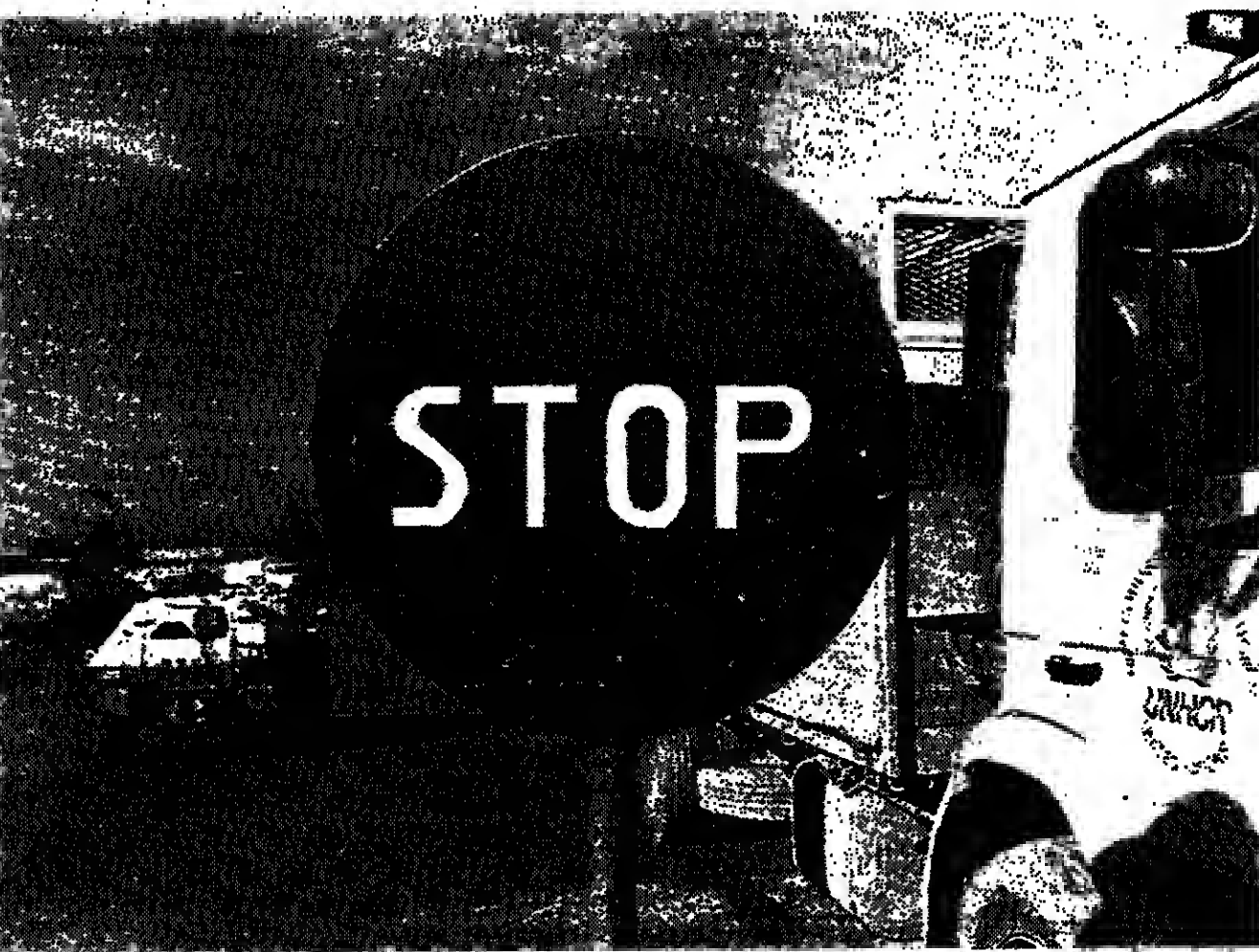
Some also raise questions about the line between enhancing U.S. security and aiding a Russian military-industrial complex that remains very much in business — and could turn against the United States again someday.

"Anytime you have a project at a weapons lab, there is going to be some benefit to the lab as a whole," said Glenn E. Schweitzer, who until recently headed an effort to find peaceful work for Russian weapons scientists.

But both Mr. Schweitzer and Mr. Carter said the net effect of such U.S. investment was positive. Investment goes only to private spinoffs, out to the arms makers themselves.

— FRED HIATT

## As Bosnian Cease-Fire Crumbles, Fighting Flares in Enclave



UN aid trucks being blocked Sunday at the Sarajevo airport after the Bosnian Serbs closed all roads into the city.

**By Roger Cohen**  
*New York Times Service*

**ZAGREB, Croatia** — Fighting raged Sunday in the Bihac pocket in northwestern Bosnia as the four-month cease-fire that took effect at the beginning of the year began to unravel.

The fighting reflected the fact that attempts to reach a political settlement in Bosnia have been stalled for several weeks, making it inevitable that the logic of war will prevail in a country that has not known a day of peace since it gained independence in April 1992.

A United Nations spokesman said about 1,500 rounds were fired from tanks, artillery or mortars in the Bihac area over the weekend. The exchanges included direct Serbian shelling of Bihac town in which at least one man was killed.

The mainly Muslim town was declared a "safe area" by the United Nations in 1993, but the term has ceased to have any meaning. In theory, shelling of a "safe area" could lead the UN to call for NATO air strikes.

Hervé Gourmelon, a spokesman for UN forces in Bosnia, said a Serbian assault on Bosanska Krupa, in the east of the Bihac pocket, began on Saturday, with constant machine-gun fire and heavy shelling. Like Bihac, Bosanska Krupa is important to the Serbs because a strategic railway line runs through it.

The cease-fire has never completely stopped the fighting in Bihac. Last month, Muslim-led Bosnian forces counterattacked and took some land to the west of Bihac town. But the exchanges over the weekend were the most intense since the cease-fire was declared and reflected a

general hardening of positions.

For the Serbs, the failure to even begin political negotiations makes a return to the battlefield inevitable. They know that, in general, time plays in the favor of the Bosnian government, whose army is slowly improving and whose access to money and weaponry has become fairly substantial. The Serbs may now feel that a pre-emptive strike is necessary before the spring.

The Bosnian government and its military commanders made clear over the weekend that they see and are planning for the imminent resumption of a full-scale war.

General Rasim Delic, commander of the Bosnian Army, said Saturday that training and preparation were intense.

"It is necessary to come out of this cease-fire stronger," he added, "and to continue with our initiative on the battlefield."

Last week, General Delic refused to attend a planned meeting with his Bosnian Serbian counterpart, General Ratko Mladic, at which measures to reinforce the cease-fire were to be discussed. He cited the fighting in Bihac and argued that the Serbs were not abiding by the cease-fire.

In fact, it has increasingly appeared that the Bosnian government's interest in taking the cease-fire much further is limited. A planned and potentially significant interposing of UN forces between the front lines has not taken place.

The government's concern is that a prolonged cease-fire will merely consolidate the Serbs' hold on about 70 percent of the country.

## DRESDEN: A City's Night of Fire 'Was How You Would Imagine Hell'

*Continued from Page 1*

the 50th anniversary of the British and American raids that wiped out Dresden on Feb. 13-14, 1945.

The attack killed more than 35,000 civilians and destroyed architectural treasures. It stands as one of the most ambiguous anniversaries in a year that marks a half-century since the end of World War II.

The raid itself came in three stages, starting on the night of Feb. 13, 1945. The first sirens sounded at around 9:45 P.M., and soon afterward night turned into day as warplanes escorted 243 British four-engine Lancaster bombers down over the city, dropping flares to light the way for the bombardiers.

A second wave of 529 Lancasters — Mr. Campbell's among them — came three hours later. And the 311 American B-17s came the afternoon of the 14th. Altogether, they dropped more than 3,300 tons of bombs, many of them incendiaries.

The questions raised by the firebombing of Dresden are manifold. But they all revolve around what Mr. Griebel, now curator of Dresden's City Museum, called "the question of guilt."

There is a lingering sense among many Dresdeners that the raid was brutally unfair.

"The war was almost over, and we had one of Europe's most beautiful cities,"

said one resident, advancing two of the points made by those who consider the Allied raid to have been vindictive and even criminal.

These people argue that because the target of the British bombing was a civilian residential area, and because the Germans were in retreat, there was little strategic reason for the raids.

But the accusations seem more than offset by the sense that the ultimate blame lay not with the Allied pilots, or with the British strategy of bombing civilians to break German morale, but with Hitler.

"It was both cause and effect," said Mr. Griebel. "A fire went out from Germany and went around the world in a great arc and came back to Germany."

Less poetically, Douglas Radcliffe, head of a British veterans' association, said: "This was one air raid in a nation that wasn't sitting around singing hymns and sipping tea, but had the whole of Europe by the throat."

**Leftists Disrupt Ecumenical Service**  
Chancellor Helmut Kohl and foreign dignitaries watched in disbelief Sunday as 10 leftists ran up to the altar during an ecumenical service opening the Dresden ceremonies, news services reported from Dresden.

One protester yelled "Germans were the

criminals, not the victims!" The group also tried to tempt to unfurl a banner with that message.

They tossed leaflets arguing that commemorating the Dresden firebombing insulted the Jews murdered at Auschwitz. The leftists scuffled with church ushers, who finally forced them out.

The authorities, meanwhile, said they would detain the leader of Germany's small neo-Nazi party until the end of the two-day Dresden events.

Günter Deckert, head of the National Democratic Party, was arrested Saturday with nine party members on their way to Dresden.

The Dresden commemoration continues Monday with a speech by President Roman Herzog of Germany, an ecumenical service celebrated by the bishop of Coventry, England, and an evening concert conducted by Yehudi Menuhin. (AP, AFP)

## 48 Arrested in Swiss Drug Raid

*Agence France-Press*

**ZURICH** — The police arrested 48 people in a sweep of the Letten quarter, known as Europe's biggest supermarket for drugs, police sources said Sunday.

They said the raid Saturday night netted 20 grams (0.7 ounces) of heroin, as well as cash and weapons. Thirty of those arrested will be charged, they added.

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

## Turkey Warns on a Greek Pact Veto

**ANKARA (Reuters)** — Prime Minister Tansu Ciller urged the European Union on Sunday to salvage a planned customs union with Turkey which is threatened by a Greek veto, Anatolian news agency said.

"Europe can't commit a historic error like keeping Turkey out of the customs union," she said at a news conference in Istanbul. "If it does, history will judge it as a great mistake." Greece has threatened to veto approval of the customs union at an EU-Turkish meeting in Brussels set for March 6.

In a related development, the United States said it backed Turkey's bid to forge the customs union. "Our general position is that we believe that a customs union between Turkey and the EU would be mutually beneficial," said a State Department spokeswoman.

"We hope Greece and the rest of the EU will be able to resolve their differences on this issue," she added.

## Women Now Scarcer in Parliaments

**STRASBOURG, France (Reuters)** — Women have become scarcer in Parliaments in Europe and North America in the last decade, and the lack of female decision-makers is an obstacle to democracy, the Council of Europe said over the weekend.

Summing up the 34-nation council's message for a UN Conference on Women in Beijing in September, a statement said sexual equality should be "irrespective of sociocultural or religious traditions, or economic or political systems."

"At the dawn of the 21st century equality between women and men is at the heart of true democracy," the council said. "It is a fundamental principle of human rights."

## Clinton, Dehaene Discuss NATO

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium have met for a working lunch and agreed on a "steady, deliberate, step-by-step" approach to NATO expansion, the White House said.

The two leaders met for about 90 minutes on Saturday and discussed bilateral and regional security issues, including prospects for ongoing reform in Russia, said an official.

The official said they agreed on continuing an expansion of NATO, despite Russian anxieties about former Eastern and Central European allies joining an alliance that reaches Russia's doorstep. To counter such concerns, they agreed on the need for "development of a parallel track for Russia security arrangements," the official said.

## EU Cautions Germans on Boycott

**BONN (Reuters)** — The European Union will sue Germany later this month unless Bonn overrules several regional states and ends their boycott of British beef imports because of fears of "mad-cow disease," a state official said on Sunday.

The threat of legal action was made in a letter from the EU Commission dated Feb. 8 reminding the federal government it must ensure compliance with community regulations, said Klaus Matthiesen, North Rhine-Westphalia state's environment and agriculture minister.

## British Disenchantment on Europe

**LONDON (AFP)** — Prime Minister John Major's government faced fallout on Sunday from yet another dispute over Europe after a junior minister quit, citing "massive disenchantment" with the European Union's lenient immigration policies.

"Uncontrolled immigration is not what the British people want," Charles Wardle said in a television interview Sunday, after Mr. Major accepted his resignation as parliamentary under-secretary of state at the Department of Trade and Industry.

His resignation comes after a week of Conservative Party bickering over plans for a single European currency and preparation for a 1996 intergovernmental conference to review the Maastricht Treaty on closer European unity.

## Calendar

*European Union events scheduled for Monday.*

**BORDEAUX:** Informal meeting of European ministers of culture, led by the French culture minister, Jacques Toubon, and the EU commissioner for culture, Marcelino Oreja, on community programming and cultural cooperation with the Commonwealth of Independent States.

**STRASBOURG:** European Parliament debates EU directive on "Television Without Borders."

**BRUSSELS:** Sir Leon Brittan, EU trade commissioner, meets with the Canadian trade minister, Roy MacLaren, to discuss EU-Canadian relations. Fishing disputes are a possible topic.

**BRUSSELS:** Padraig Flynn, EU employment commissioner, opens the European Public Service Committee Conference with discussion of the free movement of workers.

**PARIS:** Alain Lamassoure, France's minister for European affairs, meets with Brigitte Ederer, State Secretary for European Affairs.

*Sources: Agence Europe, AFP*

## Lyon's Mayor on Trial In Big Corruption Case

*Reuters*

**LYON** — Mayor Michel Noir goes on trial Monday in a corruption case that has poisoned politics in France's second largest city.

Mr. Noir, his son-in-law and former campaign manager, Pierre Botton, a television anchorman, Patrick Poivre d'Arvor, and nine others face charges of being accomplices to fraud in promoting Mr. Noir's career in the 1980s.

The trial, expected to last three weeks, focuses on charges that Mr. Botton illegally promoted Mr. Noir's career with cash and gifts.

Sleaze has become a prime issue in the campaigning for this spring's presidential election, in which Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, a conservative, is front-runner to succeed President François Mitterrand, a Socialist.

Three ministers have resigned from Mr. Balladur's cabinet since July after becoming involved in probes.

Mr. Botton, a businessman, is charged with embezzling more than 30 million francs (\$5.7 million) from his companies to promote the career of Mr. Noir, minister of foreign trade from 1986 to 1989. Magistrates say Mr. Noir was fully aware of the illicit funding.

Mr. Poivre d'Arvor, chief newsreader on the private television channel TF1, is charged with receiving almost 1 million

francs for luxury trips, hotel stays and meals.

Also accused of receiving funds are Michel Mouillot, the mayor of Cannes, Charles Giscard d'Estaing, nephew of a former president, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, is accused of fraud as a financier of the Botton group.

Mayors now in jail during probes include Jacques Médecin, the longtime Gaullist mayor of Nice, and Alain Carignon of Grenoble, who stepped down as communications minister last year.

## Rightists Arrested At Rally in Oslo

*The Associated Press*

**OSLO** — Dozens of rightist extremists were arrested here when violence erupted during a rally against racism.

The police apprehended 73 members of the Nationalistic Youth House for throwing rocks and firing flare guns at demonstrators and the police, a police spokeswoman said.

S.O.S. Racism, a group working for racial equality and understanding, had gathered for an authorized march past the newly opened offices of rightist extremist groups. The police had erected barricades outside the Nationalistic Youth House to protect the occupants from the demonstrators.



# Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL  
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## EDITORIALS/OPINION

### Washington Can Stand Up to Beijing if It Has the CEOs

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — When I was in Hong Kong recently I noticed a small item in the paper reporting that a prominent democracy campaigner from Shanghai, Dai Xuezhong, had been sentenced to three years in prison for tax evasion. That's interesting, I thought. The Chinese have been telling Washington that they just can't track down all those pirate factories ripping off American compact disks, movies and software, but they managed to track down the tax returns of Dai Xuezhong, one of 1.2 billion Chinese. Funny people, these Chinese leaders. They have no problem with the needles; it's the haystacks that elude them. Why? Because the pirate factories are owned and operated by provincial governments, ruling families or the army and are cash cows for all of them. They need to keep them going to underwrite lavish lifestyles, to finance government budgets or to employ some of the millions of Chinese who have left the countryside and are roaming the cities looking for work. That is why when the central authorities in Beijing, who have good copyright laws on the books, pull levers to enforce those laws, the levers come off in their hands.

That is also why this copyright dispute with China is about so much more than whether Barbra Streisand collects an extra \$100,000 a year in royalties. It is about what could be one of the most important questions of U.S. foreign policy in the 21st century: What if China can't go straight? That is, what if the system there remains so trapped in the half-light between reform and corruption, between state control and regional autonomy, between truth and lies that China finds itself incapable of playing by the global rules? The Chinese are so used to lying to themselves that they think they can lie to the world and no one will call them on it. When the United States got fed up last month, broke off the copyright talks with Beijing and slapped China with \$1 billion in sanctions, the Chinese were shocked. They denounced Lee Sands, the top U.S. negotiator, and complained that he left Beijing "without even saying good-bye." Imagine that — he didn't even say good-bye! Bill Clinton deserves credit for his bluntness. In today's one-superpower

world, if the United States doesn't confront the Chinese on this issue, no one will. The craven Europeans and Japanese are behind America all the way — way, way behind. So far behind you can't see them because they are too busy trying to gobble up market share that U.S. companies might lose as a result of this confrontation. The trick for the United States is to find a way to put enough pressure on China to make it conform to international trade norms, without putting so much pressure on it at once that Washington and Beijing get into a Cold War on a broad front. (It is one thing to fight a Cold War with a hollow Soviet economy that produced television sets that blew up and tractors that were more valuable as scrap metal. It is another to fight a cold war with 1.2 billion people, whose economy grows at 10 percent a year.) The key to such a nuanced strategy is the U.S. business community. China's leaders understand that their power depends on their ability to keep expanding their economy. They will go after the pirates only when it is made clear that their economy won't attract investment if they don't. The only way to do that is to

demonstrate that U.S. business is on the side of the administration. In a real war you count tanks and soldiers. In a trade war you count CEOs. And what is interesting about this dispute over copyright laws is that the balance of briefcases now favors the United States. That is because the U.S. business community has discovered that China does not want to just import U.S. goods. It wants to import U.S. technology, so that it can make everything itself. And if China is ripping off Mickey Mouse emblems today, it will be ripping off auto designs tomorrow. In fact, it is already in. The Big Three U.S. automakers are backing President Clinton — even though Beijing has singled them out for retaliation — because China has already ripped off Chrysler technology and produced a knock-off Jeep. The two sides have scheduled last-ditch negotiations for this week. You don't need to be Clausewitz to handicap this one. It's simple. If Mr. Clinton can hold his business brigades together, the Chinese will cave. If he can't, the Chinese will walk — and you can be sure they won't say good-bye. *The New York Times*

### Waiting for Wider War

The cease-fire installed at the end of the year in the former Yugoslavia is taking hold uncertainly in some quarters, little in others, but may be disintegrating at the end of the winter because it was not accompanied by effective new plans for peace. Although partly quiet at the moment, the region is, says an American diplomat, a spark away from a wider war. One spark could ignite in Krajina, the Croatian region held by rebel Serbs who are sustained, over feeble international protests, by Serbs in Bosnia and by Serbia proper. Another spark could touch off Bosnia, where Serbia, breaking international edicts and its own word, enables the Bosnian Serbs to stiff the peace process. In short, the problem is the Serbs. This is not to say that Serbs lack complaints of their own, or that Croatia, the Bosnian Croats and the Bosnian Muslims are all innocent. But the problem is the Serbs. At one point, some people, including us, thought that the Serbian nationalist leader Slobodan Milosevic, who started it all, was ready to calm things down. His duplicity and ambition have overwhelmed this expectation. Just the other day, Serbia reportedly sent 62 helicopter loads of ostensibly human supplies to its Bosnian kin. Embarrassing as it is to

### Hiatus in Haiti

Haiti's elected legislature is no longer in operation. The terms of all of the members of the lower house and two-thirds of the senators ended a few days ago. It will apparently be late April or perhaps May before new elections can be organized. This hiatus is not a disaster, but it is certainly unhelpful in Haiti's uncertain progress toward democracy. This kind of lapse would be no more than an inconvenience in a country with an established tradition of democratic government. But in Haiti it raises anxious questions about who governs, and how, to the interim. The terms of all of the country's elected mayors and town council members also were to have expired, but President Jean-Bertrand Aristide has extended them by executive order, to keep local governments running. While that was a reasonable expedient, in a land with Haiti's history of despotism any suggestion of rule by executive decree raises concerns. Those concerns are amplified by the coming handoff from the U.S.-led military force to a United Nations peacekeeping mission at the end of next month. It is the American troops who swept out the illegal and bloody-handed military regime last September. After five months, they are beginning to be a familiar pres-

### Withdraw Foster

The nomination of Dr. Henry Foster Jr. to be surgeon general of the United States has been so badly bungled, by the White House and by Dr. Foster himself, that there is little choice but to hope it dies quickly. He is a highly respected obstetrician, but his lack of candor about his abortion record disqualifies him from serious consideration. Misleading statements by candidates for high position simply cannot be condoned. Of course, the chief blame for this debacle lies with the White House, which once again put forth a nominee without adequately vetting the person's background or knowing the answers to potentially explosive questions. As a result, the administration put out false information on the number of abortions performed by Dr. Foster. In this as in earlier episodes, White House bungling makes it difficult for President Bill Clinton's natural allies to support him fully. The situation moves from difficult to impossible for pro-choice Republicans like Senator Nancy Kassebaum of Kansas, who cannot reasonably be expected to take a political gamble amid such swirling incompetence. That is a shame because Dr. Foster, based on his past record, is a good choice to succeed Dr. Joycelyn Elders, who was pushed from the job after her repeated incoherent language made her a target for conservative attacks. Dr. Foster, acting director of Meharry Medical College in Tennessee, is deeply committed to delaying childbearing among adolescents, one of the most pressing social issues confronting the nation. He developed a highly successful program in Nashville, called "I Have a Future," that was honored by President George Bush as one of his "points of light."

### Other Comment

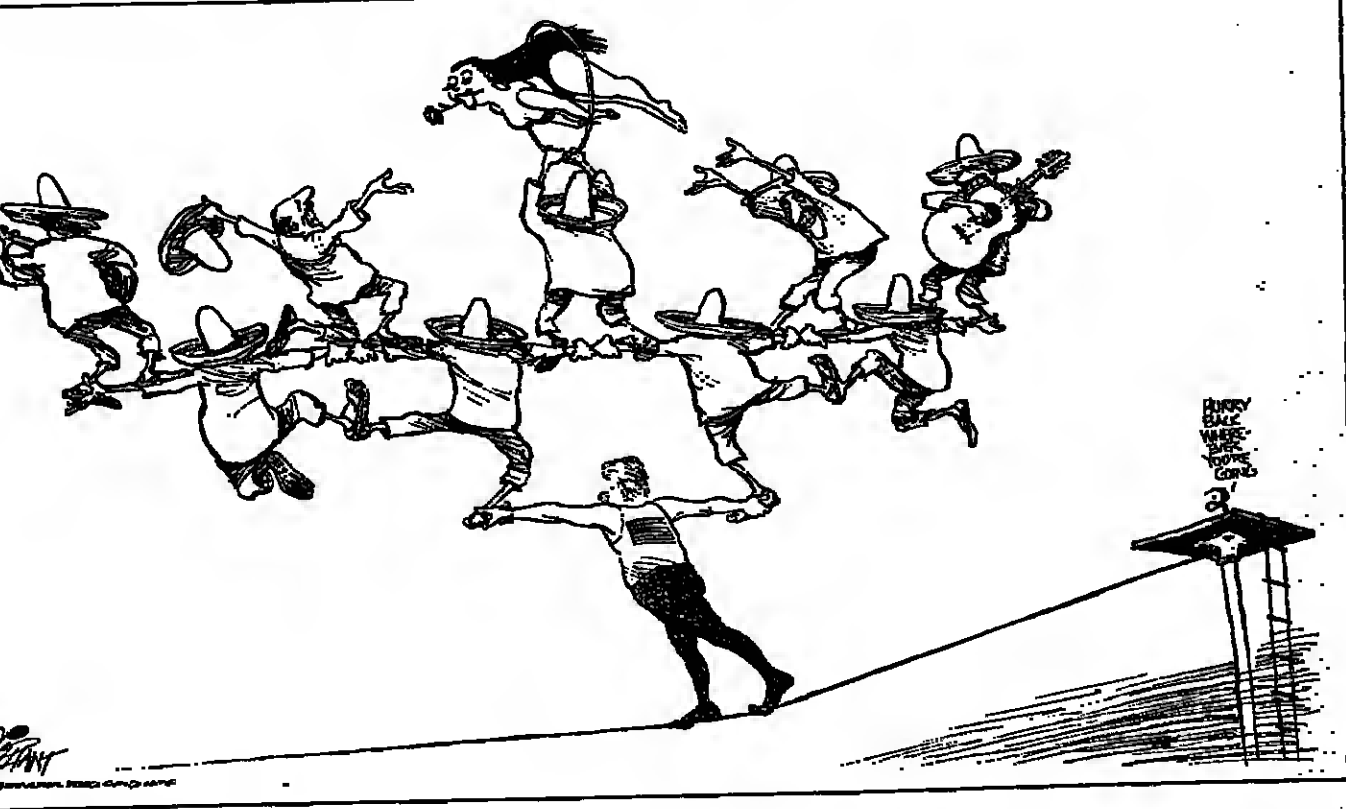
**Mexico Is a Leninist State**  
From the time it was first proposed that we enter a free trade agreement with Mexico, I have objected for a single reason. Mexico is a Leninist state. Leninist principles were never fully applied in Mexico. There was no Great Terror. Even so, Americas Watch records in a 1992 assessment that "torture is endemic" in Mexico. Political opponents are murdered. Elections are propaganda exercises and elections. The central principle of the Leninist state is that a single political party holds sway over the whole of society, and in particular, governs the government. — Daniel Patrick Moynihan, speaking on the Senate floor on Jan. 27.

### In Mexico, Politics On-Screen

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — A few years ago I asked the then secretary of defense to say who kept watch for him on Mexico from a national security standpoint. The response was a blank stare. "Nobody," he said. "It is not on our screen that way." That outdated exchange came to mind the other day as I heard President Bill Clinton's national security adviser, Anthony Lake, and later Secretary of State Warren Christopher both say that Mexico has an urgent national security problem. Mexico's financial problems now affect "the security of the citizens of America," Mr. Lake asserted. "This is not an abstract thing."

He cited American jobs that would be lost and illegal immigration flows that would be augmented by financial collapse in Mexico. His remarks also echoed the dangers of global meltdown to financial markets that the Treasury Department has stressed. All interesting arguments, but not traditional red alert national security issues. Then came the kind of description that does not put a friendly neighbor on Washington's national security list: December's financial panic, sparked by what should have been an unremarkable devaluation of the peso, had been "terribly threatening to the Zedillo government." The Mexican Congress was increasingly "restless. Dragging the crisis out 'was playing into Mexican nationalism,'" Mr. Lake said. When I later asked Mr. Christopher if the administration felt that Mexico's autocratic ruling elite now confronted "a pre-revolutionary situation" — a loaded phrase I knew he would recognize from his work on the shah's crumbling regime in Iran in the late 1970s — he responded with customary care: "What I would say is that we prevented a very serious government crisis in Mexico. What the outcome would have been had we not acted would be unwise for me to speculate on." The remarks by the president's two senior foreign policy advisers underscore the reality that the ongoing crisis in Mexico centers on that country's political instability as much as, if not more than, on its financial squeeze. The political dimension of Mexico's crisis must be understood to grasp the horror that Mexico stirred in Washington in late December. On the brink, Mr. Clinton and his senior advisers moved adroitly to stave off disaster in phase one of the Mexican crisis. The financial crunch triggered a \$47 billion rescue package that has calmed the markets and the economists for the time being. Like war and generals, the Mexican economy is too important to be left to markets and economists, however. The administration needs to protect the considerable political and financial investment it asks Americans to make in Mexico by backing democracy as well as stability there. The temptation for Washington will be to back President Ernesto Zedillo's regime for its own sake, rather than for the democratic reform it can bring if pushed. Contrast the administration's pronouncements on helping Mexico to its defense of aid to Russia, another urgent national security case. The latter emphasizes that Russia must continue to entrench democracy to give American help. The former highlights only Mexico's financial needs. The fact is that the last election in Russia was far more democratic than the last election in Mexico. President Zedillo's promises to open up Mexico's autocratic system remain untested. They are to some extent called into question by his Feb. 9 go-for-broke decision to crush the rebel Zapatista National Liberation Army in Chiapas rather than continue to negotiate. Mr. Zedillo's predicament is underlined by denials from Mexican officials that he has pledged



### One of These Benazir Bhuttos Isn't Nice

By Paula R. Newberg

WASHINGTON — Pakistan has two prime ministers. Both are named Benazir Bhutto. Interviewed by David Frost, Miss Bhutto is an elegant politician who speaks eloquently about opportunities for Muslim women. At home, she retains laws that use Islam to deny rights to women. When she signs agreements with foreign investors during

### Pakistan seeks to avoid censure for its failures by joining the international crusade for privatization and foreign investment.

photo opportunities, she epitomizes her nation's aspirations to overcome poverty. But most Pakistanis think her government's corruption thwarts those dreams. To those who trusted her promise of creating democracy, she is disappointingly negligent in promoting it in the Federal Legislature, the press and her own party. The government encourages free expression but arrests political opponents, touts the rule of law but packs the courts, campaigns for Bosnian Muslims but

### she was dismissed by Ghulam Ishaq Khan, then president, she did not overcome the legacies of 11 years of military rule.

In 1993 she was re-elected with a larger plurality than before, having persuaded the nation that the military had prevented her from democratizing the country, while exempting her own behavior and policies from any blame. Today a more powerful Benazir Bhutto is repeating her earlier errors. Focus accuses her of discriminating against minorities and of arrogantly abusing political opponents. Allegations of corruption in her family abound. The army has remained commendably neutral in the political squabbling, perhaps because Miss Bhutto cultivates its favor as if it still ruled. She harnesses the national treasury to its whims, recently buying three French submarines for close to \$1 billion. She encourages belligerence toward India, particularly over Kashmir. Despite some general improvement, economic growth has slowed, inflation has almost doubled (to 20 percent), government borrowing and interest rates are up, the stock market has plummeted, and subsidies no longer cushion the poor from higher prices. The price tag for Miss Bhutto's policies may be high. American companies, especially those investing in the energy sector, are assuming a sizable risk by entering Pakistan's uncertain market. Ignoring a major nuclear player weakens U.S. nonproliferation policies. Prospects for Pakistani democracy suffer at the hands of predatory politicians. Both Bhuttos will visit Washington this spring. Ignoring Pakistan's corruption will not help its democracy or U.S.-Pakistani relations. The writer, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, is author of "Judging the State: Courts and Constitutional Politics in Pakistan." She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

### The Big Quake Has Shaken Murayama's Government

By Roger Buckley

TOKYO — The turmoil is being rolled out for Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama. He may gain a temporary stay of political execution, but the journey to the guillotine looks increasingly likely for his handling of relief and rescue efforts after the Kobe earthquake. There will be many pitfalls ahead for whoever succeeds him as leader of the Socialist-Liberal Democratic coalition. The fact that criticism of the bungle in Kobe focused on Mr. Murayama and his obvious inexperience in dealing with a national emergency allowed the record of former conservative cabinets to escape excessive scrutiny. Given that disaster measures and emergency procedures date from the two generations of Liberal Democratic rule in Japan, the conservatives can consider themselves fortunate that the finger of blame is not being pointed at them. Since Japan is now run by its fourth prime minister in 18 months and no obvious successor is at hand, Mr. Murayama may survive until the upper house parliamentary elections in the summer. It is unlikely that the present coalition will be able to do much beyond raising additional funds to pay the huge bills

### for rebuilding Kobe, and reassuring the nation that its transportation networks are being made secure. But here the Murayama government could land itself in more hot water. It is unclear how such additional revenues are to be found without further increases in the unpopular consumption tax.

For as long as the evening television news programs show pictures of earthquake victims huddling round makeshift bonfires, there can be no respite for the prime minister. The extent of the devastation and the many years that may be required to plan and rebuild Kobe properly are likely to haunt any successor. The earthquake that crippled Kobe may also have seriously undermined political support in an area that has traditionally been a Socialist stronghold. There are few means of escape for the government. It must hope that the proposed injection of funds will benefit the stricken Kansai area and create a ripple effect throughout the economy. The coalition must also hope that time will bring forgiveness. The writer, a professor of history at the International Christian University in Tokyo, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

### IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1895: Stormy Crossing

NEW YORK — Never was the arrival of any ship hailed with greater joy than that of the almost despairing of Gasconne, when at eleven o'clock last night [Feb. 11] she dropped anchor off the Sandy Hook lightship. The Transatlantic liner, which left Havre on January 26, should have reached New York on February 3. Her delay was due to a broken piston-rod and the terrific gales that have swept over the North Atlantic. one arm in a sling, explaining she had been wounded by the Bolsheviks. One day the major in charge of the medical staff asked to see her wound, and after demurring she was forced to remove her bandages, and he found a pasteboard box holding documents and letters of introduction to Bolshevik organizations in Western Europe. She was a spy of Lenin and was turned over to French officers when the vessel reached Constantinople.

#### 1920: Charming Spy

PARIS — Beautiful and calling herself Baroness de Meyendorff, a nurse boarded the ship Duguay-Trouin at Sebastopol early in January and instantly became popular with all on board, but was later discovered to be a Bolshevik spy, according to the French Ministry of Marine. She carried

#### 1945: Philippines Hit

MANILA — Bataan and Corregidor rocked tonight [Feb. 12] beneath the heaviest U.S. bombing ever launched in the Pacific war, as ground troops in "extraordinarily fierce" fighting further compressed the entrapped Japanese south of the Pasig River. More than 500 bombing sorties took place over the weekend, with over 900 tons of bombs dropped.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## Q &amp; A: Fascinating Challenge of the Digital Revolution

Among the fastest-growing magazines in the United States is *Wired*, which covers multi-media, computer networking, Internet and other aspects of the world of digitalized information. Jane Metcalf, president of *Wired*, talked about the impact of these technologies with Joseph Fitchett of the *International Herald Tribune*.

Q. *Wired* portrays the field of multi-media and information superhighways as a major political priority in the United States. Isn't that a big contrast with attitudes in the rest of the world?

A. Politicians see obvious advantages in aligning themselves with the power of the net. Suddenly you see Newt Gingrich putting these technologies at the core of his program for reviving America. Look at how much political capital Al Gore got out of it. It's a no-brainer: Identifying yourself with the fastest-growing sector of the economy, owning an identifiable target audience.

For all of them, the digital revolution is the most fascinating challenge that democratic governments face because the issues range from privacy to tax collection, commercial competition to national security. For example, concern

over privacy is very strong, certainly in the United States and Germany.

But these issues are complex. For example, digitalized data produces listings that generate junk mail. But I see networking offering efficiency: companies don't have to mass mail if they use the net to find out quickly and cheaply whether or not you want what they're offering.

Q. What exactly is this digital revolution that your magazine covers?

A. For us — for the United States — the personal computer revolution was a quick transition ahead of the big current change: networking. It's one thing for a secretary to use a computer, so she doesn't have to retype a letter six times until she gets all the mistakes out of it. It's something completely different for a company's marketing team to work on a document together from different cities electronically.

Now that computers and communications have become a single system, corporate management structures must be rethought. The old pattern was that managers should retain information, keep it from their subordinates, as a source of power. I get a \$500-a-year newsletter

which makes me smarter than the people I'm managing and my company doesn't make that investment in others because they'll be told what to do by me. With electronic data, you don't need to be stingy with data: It can help someone advance a project. I don't have to take their time and mine to explain it: I send it and, boom, they've got it.

Q. Even if it's cheaper, information is power, isn't it?

A. True, information is competitive, but it means that the more it spreads through the team, the more competitive that organization becomes. Take customer service, suddenly deemed the big issue for business. But it's not like they just woke up one day and said: "You know, I really care about the customer. I really want to know what he needs." What happened is that information technology suddenly made it economically possible to track everything about your customer. Data bases made customer support possible in the sense that you can capture every interaction.

Q. That's computing power. How does networking help companies find new profits?

A. The simplest example is marketing. Inter-

net provides a whole new way of cheaply reaching mass markets and, at the other extreme, tiny markets for specialized items.

The classic example is 1-800-Flowers, the company that delivers flowers nationwide via a toll-free telephone number. It went on Internet and reached a whole new audience of people who found this product popping up on their screens. Suddenly, lots of people who would never think of picking up the phone and dialing for flowers started saying, "Hey, I can send my mom flowers through my computer."

There's an internal dimension, too. We couldn't have created *Wired* without the Internet: It would have required so much travel, so much resources, that it just wouldn't have been possible without the Internet that allows us to work from different cities, in different time zones.

Q. But Internet seems difficult to use for most people.

A. I'm not a propeller head, I'm a business person, a communicator. I can use on-line services — like CompuServe and others — which are relatively user-friendly, and now the World Wide Web is simplifying things further.

## Study Faults Palestinians For Violations of Rights

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Human rights are in a "perilous state" under the Palestinian self-rule authority, threatening the prospects for regional peace, the United States-based Human Rights Watch/Middle East said Sunday.

In a 50-page report, the monitoring group accused Yasser Arafat's police force in the Gaza Strip of arbitrarily rounding up political opponents and mistreating some of them.

Press freedoms also have been violated, the report said, and the Palestinian Authority that administers self-rule has failed in its first nine months to show "a commitment to installing a rule of law."

The study broke little new ground, as most of its findings

already had been reported by foreign news organizations.

Still, it was the first full assessment of the authority's performance by an international group. It was important also because charges of human-rights violations were long a basic component of Palestinian resistance to Israel's occupation of Gaza and the West Bank.

"The perilous state of human rights in the Palestinians' self-rule areas poses a grave threat to the prospects for a durable peace in the region," Human Rights Watch said in a separate statement.

It was referring to conditions both in Gaza and the autonomous West Bank district of Jericho, but its main focus was on the crowded, poverty-ridden coastal strip, where Mr. Arafat has located his headquarters.

## VIGILANTE: After Shooting, Los Angeles Man Becomes an Instant Hero

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of fears and resentments that appear to animate people like Guy and Diane. "People were relieved that here was a murder victim who was not murdered," Mr. Masters said. "Instead, one of the murderers died."

Asked if he was afraid of facing charges, he said, "Where are you going to find 12 citizens to convict me?" Describing his assailants with a racial slur, he said, "This situation is what everybody lives in fear of."

His actions and his words have become a focal point in a city where graffiti on walls and freeway signs symbolize to many people a spread of crime and deteriorating neighborhoods and an inability of government to maintain order.

Grffiti-busting is one of the few ways citizens have found to take the law into their own hands, forming neighborhood groups to hunt down young vandals and report them to the police.

Mr. Masters went one step further, and people are now comparing him with Bernard Goetz, a white man who shot four black youths on a New York subway train when they threatened him with a sharpened screwdriver, and with the main character in the recent movie "Falling Down," in which a frustrated man rambles through Los Angeles exacting vigilante justice.

"Kudos to William Masters for his vigilant anti-graffiti efforts and for his fore-

sight in carrying a gun for self-protection," wrote Sandi Webb, a member of the Simi Valley City Council, in a letter to the *Daily News*.

"If Sun Valley refuses to honor Masters as a crime-fighting hero, then I invite him to relocate to our town. I think he will find Simi Valley to be a much more compatible place to live."

It was in Simi Valley that an all-white jury found four police officers not guilty of assault in 1992 in the beating of a black motorist, Rodney G. King.

As with so many disputed issues here, race and ethnicity are moving again to center stage. Mr. Masters is white, and those he shot were Hispanic.

Last Wednesday, a group of Hispanic lawyers demanded a reopening of the investigation of the shootings. When District Attorney Gil Garcetti denied the request, they said they would call for a U.S. civil-rights investigation. They noted that Mr. Arce was shot in the back and that Mr. Masters had described the men he shot in racial terms.

Mr. Arce's sister, Lilia, has been her brother's chief defender.

"He's not a hero," she said of Mr. Masters. "He's a killer."

The crucial moments before the shootings are in dispute between Mr. Masters and the man he wounded, David Hillo, 20, who was treated and released from a hospital for a gunshot wound in his buttock.

It was past midnight and Mr. Masters, who owns five guns and subscribes to law-

enforcement publications, said he was taking his usual armed, late-night walk through a barren neighborhood near the Hollywood Freeway. His critics suggest he was looking for trouble, but he insists that it is his right to walk on any street, any time.

When he came upon Mr. Arce and Mr. Hillo, spraying paint on a freeway pylon, Mr. Masters and Mr. Hillo agreed, he wrote the license number of their car on a scrap of paper. The men saw him and demanded the paper from him.

At that point, the stories diverge. Mr. Masters said Mr. Hillo brandished a screwdriver and tried to rob him, and Mr. Arce lunged at him, leading him to shoot in self-defense. Mr. Hillo denied this, saying that Mr. Masters fired without provocation or warning.

The police said that Mr. Masters's version was more compelling and that he had acted justifiably in self-defense. They set him free after holding him for what he said was six hours.

"In this case — and I don't want this to sound callous — this was not a difficult decision, unfortunately," said Robert L. Cohen, the deputy district attorney who handled the case. "It's clear that what he did came under the law. Would a reasonable person in a hike or similar case have reacted in the same way? And I think the answer is yes."

He added: "We don't think Masters is a hero. It's just a tragedy."

## ISLAM: Clerics Are Wielding the Religious Edict as a Powerful New Tool

Continued from Page 1

heavy price in international isolation for maintaining the religious edict even after the death of Ayatollah Khomeini.

With militant Islamic fundamentalism gaining strength as a political force in much of the Muslim world, fatwas have become increasingly useful tools for clerics.

Since the late 1980s, fatwas issued by a spectrum of Muslim scholars and Islamic revolutionaries have both opposed and supported peace with Israel, sanctioned or more often, forbidden the genital mutilation of women, and banned scores of works by filmmakers, artists and writers, including Naguib Mahfouz, the Egyptian Nobel laureate for literature.

Secularist opponents of Islamic rule mock the fatwas, saying that their harsh or contradictory nature have done lasting damage to the image of Islam.

But few deny their power among militants. When a group of young Egyptian fundamentalists ambushed and stabbed Mr. Mahfouz outside his home in October, many linked the attack to a newspaper's plan to publish a novel that theologians at Al Azhar University had condemned.

Their edict said that "The Children of Gebelawi," first published in 1959 but then quickly banned, scoffed at religion and insulted the Prophet Mohammed.

Islamic revolutionaries, some of whom were champions of the radical left in the 1960s, have used fatwas to weave an ideological fabric that justifies suicide bombings in Israel, hostage-taking in Lebanon, and the killing of foreigners in Algeria and tourists in Egypt.

To be sure, Christian and Jewish theologians across the ages have issued their own interpretations of religious law or doctrine, edicts that sometimes ran counter to scientific findings or modern notions.

It took more than 350 years — until 1992 — for the Roman Catholic Church to reverse its condemnation of Galileo, who argued that the Earth revolved around the Sun. Some rabbis still disagree over whether selling Israeli land to Arabs violates Jewish law.

In its strictest sense, a fatwa is an interpretation by a Koranic scholar of how Islamic laws written long ago apply to the demands of everyday life.

Throughout Muslim history, fatwas have had their ups and downs. In the first few centuries of Islam, when the Muslim empire stretched from Arabia to Spain, fatwas tilted in liberal progressive directions, reflecting the triumph of a new faith. Clerics often issued fatwas counseling kindness toward Christians and Jews.

After Napoleon's invasion of Egypt, when a number of eminent sheikhs traveled to France and studied there, some returned to issue edicts urging the translation of French literary works and tolerance of foreigners.

During the 1960s, when secular Arab nationalism was at its apex, Islamic fundamentalists often were shunted aside on political issues, with their fatwas limited to such areas as religious fasting, marriage, divorce and charitable obligations.

But it was when men of religion waded into political questions that the problems really begin.

During a recent debate on the war in the Balkans, Sheikh Metwali Shaarawi of Cairo, the most popular Muslim preacher in the Arab world, lamented what had been done to Bosnia's Muslims during the Serbs' "ethnic cleansing" campaigns.

In view of their sufferings, he said, it is legitimate for Muslims to enslave their prisoners and force their wives and daughters to engage in sex.

Such fatwas are viewed as catastrophic by critics like Rifaat Said, a prominent leftist Egyptian politician.

"What do you think the Serbs, who imprisoned thousands of Muslim Bosnians in concentration camps and organized the rapes of women, would say to that?" he said. "They'll say, so, why is everyone blaming us?"

In the past two months, two of the Middle East's leading theologians have disagreed with other clerics on whether peace with Israel is compatible with Muslim beliefs, leaving many who sought an answer perplexed.

Sheikh Mohammed Said Tantawi of Egypt, following in the footsteps of Sheikh Baz of Saudi Arabia, stated in a fatwa two weeks ago that Arab rulers had the Koranic right to seek peace with Jews.

Sheikh Tantawi went further, saying he would be happy to receive an invitation to visit Israel.

The statement brought an uproar that has yet to settle, but Sheikh Tantawi is still standing fast on his views.

Sheikh Baz backed down a bit last month, saying that peace with Jews was conditional on their evacuating occupied territories, including Jerusalem.

## BOBBIES: London's Longtime Loathing for Guns Begins at Last to Fade

Continued from Page 1

terrorist work or diplomatic and royal protection duties.

To ensure better protection for patrol officers, the Home Office last summer authorized police agencies to begin issuing, as standard equipment, truncheons 22 to 26 inches long (55 to 65 centimeters), worn openly on belts. These batons replaced the smaller, 10-inch wooden nightsticks that for decades were the only weapon most police officers were permitted to carry, concealed in their uniform.

In a bid to find other alternatives to sidearms, the Home Office also is testing the feasibility of arming officers with mace or pepper sprays. Most departments have made available body armor, designed principally to protect against knife attacks, which remain a far greater hazard than firearms.

"I think we all value the traditional image of the British bobby," said Paul Condon, superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Department. "But we have to police the real world, and the equipment and training must have some link to the real world."

The Home Office predicts, however, that most officers will remain unarmed for

a long time, in keeping with the force's tradition of restraint and the government's long-standing policy of limiting gun possession nationwide.

The image of the unarmed bobby dates back to the founding of Scotland Yard in 1829, and it has been sustained over the years by a web of interlocking cultural and criminal realities.

Because the government has adopted tough laws over the years limiting gun ownership, the number of legal and illegal guns in circulation, though growing, remains relatively small.

And since few police officers have been armed, there has been little reason, until recently, for either the police or wrongdoers to expect violent confrontation.

"In the old days, your garden-variety English criminal might have carried a gun when he needed it for a job, but otherwise left it at home," said John Joos, a retired detective superintendent who ran a squad dealing with gun crime in south London. "The thinking was, the police don't carry guns, so why should I?"

It is a measure of the sensibility here, in contrast to the United States or the rest of Europe, that even now the police in London are required to file an incident report

whenever they draw their nightsticks, since that is the most aggressive measure most police officers here may take.

Even now, Loodoo constables say they are careful not to draw their nightsticks unless they feel they are in physical danger.

As a result, many are able to recall exactly the times they have drawn their truncheons, the way many U.S. officers know how often they have drawn or fired their service revolver.

"It is a bit perplexing why people comply with the police, when the power that the policeman is able to utilize is limited," said Peter Waddington, director of criminal justice at Reading University. "But the contract between the people and the citizenry has always been rooted in the notion that people comply with an officer not out of fear, but out of respect. Over the years, each time someone has surrendered without resistance it has given the culture another self-sustaining twist."

But now, Mr. Waddington says, the balance is shifting. Due to cultural changes within Britain brought about by immigration, as well as television and films. People are not as bound by the rules and rituals of the past, he said, and are less reluctant to use force to challenge the authority of the police.

## AID: U.S. Funding for Russian Reform Effort Frequently Misses the Mark

Continued from Page 1

thoritarian ways. By fostering privatization, reaching out to coal miners' unions and ecology activists, backing business schools and bringing thousands of young Russians to the United States on exchange programs, American dollars have nurtured independent action in a society that for decades sought to quash free thinking, experts said.

At the same time, as the aid program swelled to more than \$1 billion last year, the political desire to show support for Russia outstripped U.S. bureaucrats' ability to dole out aid sensibly and Russian reformers' ability to absorb it.

As a result, more and more money went to already well-funded American consultants with little knowledge of the Russian scene, and to Russian bureaucrats with little appetite for reform.

The U.S. Agency for International Development provided \$1.2 billion in aid to Russia in 1994 — likely a high-water mark since aid is set to fall to \$280 million this year.

The Export-Import Bank spent \$300 million on former Soviet states last year, while the Energy Department contributed \$121 million — mostly for nuclear safety — and the U.S. Information Agency gave \$128 million.

Private companies also have invested in Russia with financial support from the U.S. government.

James Norris, Moscow director for AID, said that the agency focused on promoting a market economy, a democratic society and a reform of social services, and that the program was working.

"Half our job in most countries is showing that change is possible and desirable," Mr. Norris said. "Here, the people we work with start out wanting to change, and with a pretty good idea of where they want to go."

Mr. Norris acknowledged, however, that AID at first went through a "let a thousand flowers bloom" period, in which too many projects were started.

He cited a \$2.4 million program to build 80 grain- and potato-storage facilities for novice private farmers. But the contractor "just got in over his head," Mr. Norris said, and linked up instead with allies of the old collective-farm system. In the end, only one facility was built, at a cost to U.S. taxpayers of \$2.3 million, according to an AID report.

For U.S. officials anxious to meet congressional targets, shoveling money out on time sometimes became as important as spending it wisely.

Mary Louise Vitelli, who heads a widely praised AID-funded program to help coal miners and who praises many of AID's efforts, recalled an AID official asking her on a Wednesday to organize, by that Friday, a group visit to the United States.

"This is the system," Ms. Vitelli said. "If you don't spend it this year, you lose it next year."

Money flowed to some beneficiaries whose need could be questioned. Marriott Corp., the big U.S. hotel and restaurant developer, got a \$435,000 grant from the U.S. Trade and Development Program. Russia's wealthy energy industry also benefited.

Consultants sometimes indulged Russian bureaucrats' desire to spend money on travel and fancy trappings. At Russia's Academy of Law, Washington paid for a \$65,000 renovation of a mock courtroom complete with custom-made furniture. "It's much nicer than the courtroom where I was trained," the U.S. consultant in charge said proudly.

The deputy chairman of the academy, Vladimir Peisikov, said the courtroom would help teach Russian judges how to manage jury trials, a new phenomenon. "We dreamed about this courtroom for three years," he said.

Washington often relied on consultants who knew more about the AID bureaucracy, and about developing countries, than about Russia, critics said. The consultants were chosen in Washington on a competitive basis, but often with only a vague definition of the work to be performed.

Larry E. Byrne, an AID assistant administrator in charge of management, said that, early in the program, there was too

great a rush to show results. He said AID chose some contractors who did less than high-quality work or were primarily interested in generating new business for themselves in Russia.

Mr. Byrne said the procurement and oversight processes were being strengthened.

A consortium led by the private relief group Save the Children won a \$30 million contract in September to help congressional organizations in Russia. Today, its four foreign representatives in Moscow are still working out of the luxury Aerostar Hotel, still "establishing a baseline" and designing a program for which they began bidding a year ago, the consortium director said.

Such arrangements typically cost AID an average of \$250,000 to \$300,000 a year in salaries, home leave and other benefits. In this case, none of the consortium representatives speaks Russian. And, under the contract, more than \$10 million of the \$30 million will go to the consultants in "management fees" and "general administration" costs.

In contrast, the Russian Privatization Center provides an example of AID's efforts to find innovative, small-scale ways to reach Russia's agents of change. With an annual budget of \$800,000 and, eventually, offices in 25 Russian cities, the center helps newly privatized businesses.

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# CYBERSCAPE

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Business < /H1 > < P >

By Brad Spurgeon  
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — If you think the weird tags in this headline are a typographical error, think again. They may be all that lie between you and putting your business on the Internet. (Unless you happen to think that the Internet is a set of typographical errors.)

This story is an attempt to demystify the process of getting your business on the most rapidly growing and probably the best suited part of the Internet for business, the World Wide Web.

According to Win Treese's survey called the Internet Index, the Web's traffic developed in 1994 at a rate of 1,713 percent. In addition, this popular format for communicating over the Net is in many ways the most traditional-looking, as well as the part of the Internet that is easiest to use.

The Web consists mostly of pages like a magazine's, with photos, graphics, text and even sound and video. It seems to offer everything offered by all traditional media combined.

One of the keys to its growth is that an aspiring business can create its own basic Web pages and do it relatively cheaply.

Creating Web documents has been simplified by shareware programs that take care of many of the scary technical tags you have to put in your documents to format them for the Web. Even the traditional word-processing program makers are getting into the act. This month Microsoft Corp. is offering a Web formatting extension to its Word for Windows 6.0 program.

The next name for this document-formatting language is HyperText Markup Language, or HTML. It is the set of commands that make documents conform to the style and page layout of the Web. It makes documents not only recognizable to the Web itself but also to readers as Web documents.

The codes with the greater-than/less-than signs that you see here make this article an authentic and complete Web document.

You can learn basic HTML in an hour reading a document already on the Web by Eamonn Sullivan and entitled "Crash Course on Writing Documents for the Web," available at: <http://www.demon.co.uk/pages/tutorial/htmlcrashcourse.html>. Then you may graduate to another document called "Beginner's

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## China Set To Sign U.S. Energy Agreement

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BEIJING — Chinese officials plan to sign energy deals with the United States during this month's visit by Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary, the official China Daily reported over the weekend, as both countries try to avert a trade war over copyright piracy.

Mrs. O'Leary, who will head an 85-member delegation that includes 65 corporate executives, is to arrive Saturday in Beijing, several days after the start of last-ditch talks on intellectual property rights protection.

The lingering dispute over measures to stop Chinese piracy of U.S. movies, software and recordings has triggered threats of a trade war. Both sides have announced punitive tariffs on each other's products that are to go into effect on Feb. 26 if no agreement is reached.

But China is one of the world's largest potential energy markets. The China Daily said the nation expected to increase power generating capacity by up to 300 million kilowatts by the end of the century.

To do that, it needs more than 700 billion yuan (\$82 billion) in investment to install generators with a total capacity of 100 million kilowatts and to build transmission facilities. One-quarter of the funds are expected to come from foreign investment, the paper said.

U.S. reports say the delegation expects to sign energy deals worth up to \$8 billion.  
(AP, Bloomberg)

## Hanging Up on Sprint? Stock's Price Entangles European Deal

By Brandon Mitchener  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The weakness of Sprint Corp.'s share price has complicated the final negotiations to form a global alliance with Deutsche Telekom AG and France Telecom SA, according to sources close to the German company.

Officially, all three companies said the sharp drop in Sprint stock since the initial announcement of the alliance was irrelevant to the conclusion of their strategic agreement, which calls for Deutsche Telekom and France Telecom to invest \$4.2 billion in Sprint over two years. The stock price has recently recovered some of its losses despite the lack of a final agreement. All three companies have said the agreement will be signed by the end of March and faces no major obstacles.

But several sources familiar with the negotiations, all speaking on condition of anonymity, said Sprint's stock price had re-emerged as a sensitive issue.

Analysts said the decline in Sprint's share price was a result of capital injections from the French and German telecoms, which di-

luted the value of existing Sprint shares, and a gloomy profit forecast by Sprint.

Sprint stock fell from about \$40 a share in June 1994, when Sprint and its partners signed a memorandum of understanding, to a low of about \$25 a share from mid-December to mid-January. It closed Friday in New York at \$30.375, down 37.5 cents.

Last week, the chairman of Sprint, William Esrey, said negotiations with Deutsche Telekom and France Telecom were proceeding more slowly than expected for several reasons. "We have a lot of things in the final agreement that we are trying to nail down," he said. "They are not driving hard on the terms of price. Whether any adjustments will have to be made, I really don't know." He said Sprint stock was "undervalued."

This week, Wilhelm Pöhlmann, chairman of Deutsche Telekom, said what remained to be done was to agree on the value of the fixed assets and a whole series of other agreements. Asked to clarify what Mr. Pöhlmann meant, a Telekom spokesman said: "Assets don't mean share price. We're talking about a lot of things."

But one source close to the Telekom board said the company was not in a position to

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## Prosecutors Set To Study Credit Bailout in Japan

By Steven Brull  
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — The controversy surrounding the public bailout of two small credit associations was threatening to grow wider Sunday following a report that state prosecutors had started a preliminary inquiry.

The Tokyo District Prosecutors' office, which normally enters only major political and financial scandals, has seized documents from the Anzen Credit Bank and the Tokyo Kyowa Credit Association, the Asahi Shimbun reported.

The dispatch followed reports late last week that several foundations, corporations and even Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's labor union had deposited the equivalent of millions of dollars in the small institutions, which had poor managerial reputations but paid relatively high interest rates.

The growing controversy is a reminder that although major Japanese banks have begun to make progress in writing off bad loans stemming from the bubble era, much of the non-performing debt weighing down Japan's financial system rests with smaller financial institutions that extended speculative loans backed by property.

The entry of state prosecutors also suggests that as the extent of these institutions' nonperforming debt becomes clear, other problems may appear as well. The two thrifts became the focus of attention in December when they were bailed out by the Bank of Japan and the Finance Ministry, a rescue that marked the first use of public funds to prevent a financial institution from failing in the postwar period.

The institutions had a total of 110 billion yen (\$1.1 billion) in uncollectable loans, mostly related to EIE Inc., a speculative property developer that went bust after property prices declined with the bursting of the economic bubble of the 1980s.

The state prosecutors are reportedly focusing on the possibility that Haruo Takahashi, former head of Tokyo Kyowa Credit and a consultant to Anzen Credit, violated guidelines in extending loans to EIE Inc., a private company that he owned.

Mr. Takahashi has admitted to irregularities in loans to EIE but has denied any criminal conduct. He resigned his posts at the credit associations in December.

Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura, responding to criticism that the bank's management was escaping its responsibility, perhaps at the behest of powerful politicians, defended the plan Friday but conceded that there were "management problems" that ought to be made clear.

"From the start, we have focused on the need to make the responsibility of the management clear," he said. "There are various problems with the management, and I feel angry about it." The bailout has angered some on grounds that banks that prospered by fueling the surge in property prices during the bubble era should not be rescued with government money.

There also is dissatisfaction among private banks, which are expected to lend 40 billion yen to a special bank set up to fund the failing institutions, with a further 80 billion yen coming from the government.

## Orange County Hands Reins to CEO

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Orange County, struggling with bankruptcy, took a leap into the unknown by announcing that it was retaining a corporate turnaround specialist and banker as its new chief executive.

The county's Board of Supervisors said after a series of meetings that it had decided to hire William J. Popejoy, the former chairman of American Savings & Loan, to rework its budget and lead it out of bankruptcy.

The position of chief executive is a new one, created by the board to replace the position of county executive, which the board felt was not powerful enough to deal with the crisis.

The choice was an unusual one, because Mr. Popejoy, 56, as well as the other leading candidates had no experience in government administration. Other candidates included Sanford C. Sigoloff, another turnaround specialist.

County officials had said that because of the annual crisis and the need to slash the county payroll and negotiate with creditors, someone with experience in the corporate world was more appropriate for the job.

Mr. Popejoy will be chief executive for approximately six months. The county would not disclose what he would earn, but he has said he will work for free. A 15-year resident of the Newport Beach area of the county, Mr. Popejoy has said he would undertake the job as a civic duty.

He has served as president of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp., better known as Freddie Mac. In 1984, he was appointed by the courts to run the financially troubled American Savings & Loan.

Mr. Popejoy said he had been selected after presenting a recovery plan to the board. The plan involved significant cuts to trim the county's budget deficit and pay back the 186 munic-

palities that had invested in the county's failed investment pool.

"We should do what we can to return the investors' funds to them as soon as possible," he said. "We have a paramount interest to pay the bondholders all principal and interest payments on a timely basis. We may not be able to do that, but that should be our intention."

He said his plan included making "major cuts, to privatize where it's appropriate, to sell assets wherever possible, to do the things that have to be done to show that county government is making sacrifices."

Mr. Sigoloff, widely viewed as the leading candidate, has no comment on the decision. He had a history of slashing jobs to cut costs and laid off a third of the employees of Wickes Cos. as he steered it out of bankruptcy protection.

His demand to be compensated at \$500 an hour generated controversy in the county.  
(NYT, Bloomberg)

### Day in Court for Patents

Beijing courts have dealt with 448 disputes over patents and other intellectual property in the past three years and resolved 91 percent of them, according to the Legal Daily, The Associated Press reported Sunday.

The official report said the numbers showed the city had improved protection of intellectual property.

## Goldman Sachs Details the Indignities of 1994

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — Goldman Sachs & Co., the largest U.S. investment banking partnership, confirmed in a regulatory filing that 1994 was its worst year in a long time.

Goldman, in an annual form it files with the Securities and Exchange Commission, said the capital of its 173 partners fell 22 percent as earnings plunged and about 40 senior executives, including Chairman Stephen Friedman, departed.

The decline in capital is a

reflection of the 80 percent drop in pretax profit at the firm's parent, Goldman Sachs Group L.P. The 126-year-old firm has dismissed at least 1,000 people since November, the end of its financial year, after hiring that many a year earlier.

Partners' capital at the firm fell to \$1.84 billion from \$2.36 billion the year before. But the partners' capital still exceeds the \$1.77 billion they had in 1992.

A spokesman for the firm

said the figures told only part of the story because they did not include Goldman Sachs Group subsidiaries, such as units based in Japan and London, and did not fully represent the finances of its parent.

Nevertheless the capital at Goldman Sachs & Co. declined even after a \$250 million investment last year from one of its two outside partners, Kamchamha Schools/Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate. The Hawaiian education trust, along with a unit of Japan's Sumitomo

Bank, owns about 20 percent of Goldman.

Goldman, which had record pretax profit of \$2.3 billion in 1993 as it borrowed money to increase its bets in worldwide financial markets, slashed its assets by 27 percent last year, reducing speculation as bond prices fell and interest rates rose.

"We have a short-run desire to manage on a conservative basis," said a Goldman executive. "Our leverage numbers are more conservative than they've ever been. Our liquidity, the way we calculate it, is higher than it's ever been."

The firm reduced its assets to \$54.6 billion from \$74.6 billion. Revenue fell 6 percent, to \$5.28 billion. Goldman's profit fell to a range of \$525 million to \$600 million in the financial year ended Nov. 25, before payments to partners and their income taxes, from the \$2.3 billion in 1993.

## U.S. Business Travels to North Korea

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. business executives will travel to North Korea this week for the first American investment mission to the Communist-controlled country.

The business trip follows the partial relaxation last month of the U.S. trade embargo on North Korea and progress on resolving the dispute over the Communist nation's nuclear capabilities.

The looser U.S. rules on trade with North Korea allow telecommunications transactions, some banking and credit card activities, and purchases of magne-

netic, a mineral produced in the North and used in steelmaking. Among the companies that will be represented are General Motors Corp., MCI Communications Corp. and PepsiCo Inc.

"This is an opportunity for both countries to go back to school," Jim Zumwalt, a consultant, said, referring to the diplomatic and commercial freeze between the United States and North Korea over nearly a half-century.

### Brussels Notebook

## Wanted: Hollywood Agent

The Hollywood movie studios have the answer to Europe's film industry — they are it. Not the studios themselves, actually, but the studio system, says Andrew Sharp of London Economics.

Mr. Sharp has just completed a study on behalf of the Motion Picture Association, the lobbying arm of U.S. studios, and the results are more than self-serving promotion, he says. The dilemma for would-be movie moguls is high cost and high risk, Mr. Sharp says. Meeting the whims of popular tastes isn't easy, and only 13 percent of Hollywood films actually produce a profit. To be assured of hitting the jackpot, moviemakers need critical mass, in terms of talent and number of productions.

"U.S. star studios are the only way you can make money in the feature film industry, and we don't have any of those in Europe," Mr. Sharp says. Building them will require tax breaks on investments in the industry and on any profits film companies turn in, he says. Those are just the kinds of incentives the European Commission is investigating after rejecting any tightening of television programming quotas last week.

### Iberia Enters a Storm

Iberia Air Lines of Spain faces an uphill struggle to win European Commission approval for a 130 billion peseta (\$1 billion) bailout, commission officials say. Transport Commissioner Neil Kinnock formally opened an investigation of the aid plan after a meeting Thursday with Industry Minister Juan Manuel Eguiguren of Spain.

Madrid will have to convince Mr. Kinnock that the money is needed because of exceptional circumstances beyond Iberia's control, the commission's condition for a second dose of state aid. Mr. Eguiguren cited the peseta's 25 percent devaluation since 1992, which hurts because many of the airline's costs, such as fuel, are pegged to the dollar. But Mr. Kinnock's aides dismissed that argument, saying British Airways remained in profit through the pound's devaluation.

Instead, the case looks likely to come down to jobs and political muscle, factors that helped Air France and Olympic Airways, the Greek airline, win huge bailouts last year. Even with the aid, Iberia will have to shed 3,500 of its 24,000 jobs. Although the commission and Iberia want a quick decision, officials said a verdict was unlikely until the second half of this year, when Spain will hold the EU's rotating presidency.

Aware of the stakes, Mr. Kinnock has been cautious, declining to support Karel van Miert, the competition commissioner, who said the commission should block the aid because Iberia promised to stay away from the public trough through 1996 when it won a 120 billion peseta bailout in 1992. "Clearly, you don't want to make enemies immediately," one aide to Mr. Kinnock said.

### Business Bets on Single Currency

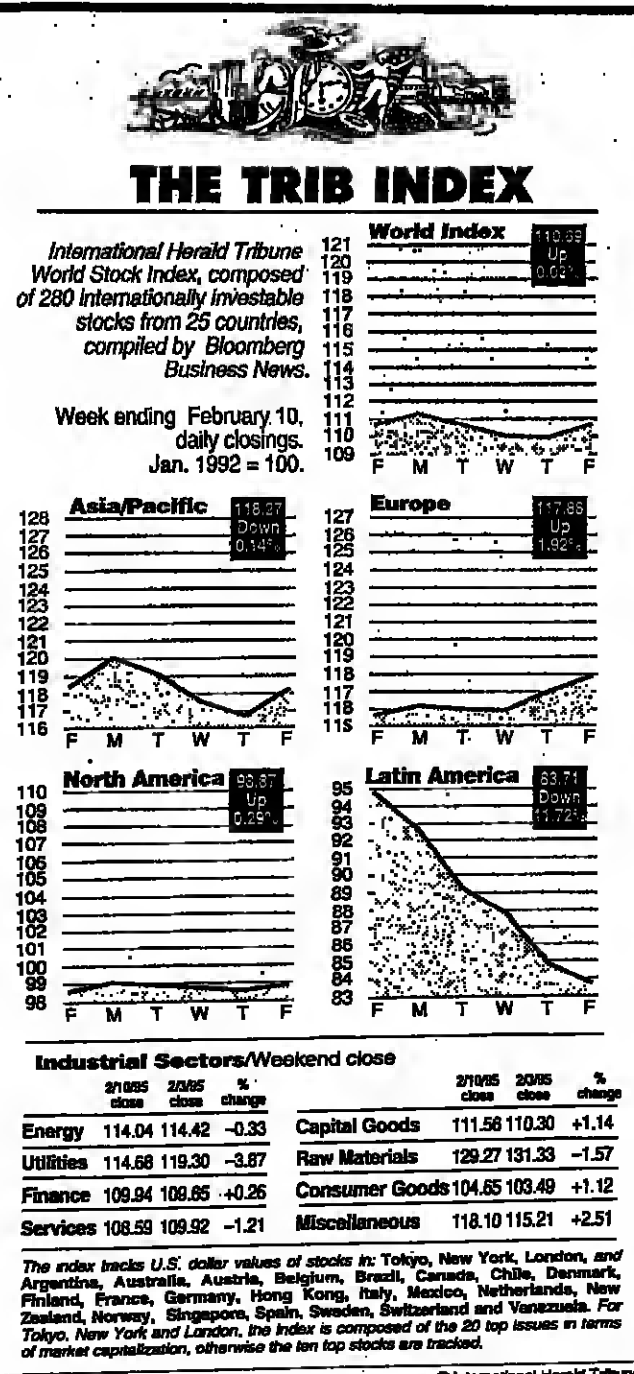
Britain's political opposition to a single currency may be winning support from some business leaders, but captains of industry on the Continent haven't lost any enthusiasm for economic and monetary union.

In a meeting with Jacques Santer, European Commission president, leaders of the employers' confederation said last week that a single currency remained at the top of their agenda because it would be a force for economic stability and would increase Europe's bargaining power on the global stage.

François Perigot, the group's president, dismissed adding criteria for a single currency such as lower unemployment, which have proliferated since Prime Minister John Major passed the existing deficit and inflation criteria as insufficient.

"Employment or unemployment is a result," Mr. Perigot said. "It is not something on which you can act directly." Setting new jobs criteria, he said, would only "create expectations in public opinion that we will be unable to meet."

Tom Buerkle



## CURRENCY RATES

Gross Rates				Feb. 10			
	\$	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.P.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.76	2.68	1.72	1.82	1.89	1.50	1.25
Brussels	1.76	2.68	1.72	1.82	1.89	1.50	1.25
Frankfurt	1.76	2.68	1.72	1.82	1.89	1.50	1.25
London (d)	1.76	2.68	1.72	1.82	1.89	1.50	1.25
Madrid	1.76	2.68	1.72	1.82	1.89	1.50	1.25
Milan	1.76	2.68	1.72	1.82	1.89	1.50	1.25
New York (d)	1.76	2.68	1.72	1.82	1.89	1.50	1.25
Paris	1.76	2.68	1.72	1.82	1.89	1.50	1.25
Rome	1.76	2.68	1.72	1.82	1.89	1.50	1.25
Tokyo	1.76	2.68	1.72	1.82	1.89	1.50	1.25
Zurich	1.76	2.68	1.72	1.82	1.89	1.50	1.25
1 ECU	1.76	2.68	1.72	1.82	1.89	1.50	1.25
1 SDR	1.76	2.68	1.72	1.82	1.89	1.50	1.25

Closest in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris, New York, Toronto and Zurich, futures in other centers.  
To buy one pound: To buy one dollar: Units of 100; N.A. not quoted; N.A. not available.

Other Dollar Values				Per \$			
	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$
Australian dollar	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Canadian dollar	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Swiss franc	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Japanese yen	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
South African rand	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Chinese yuan	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
South Korean won	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Danish krone	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Portuguese escudo	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Spanish peseta	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75

Forward Rates				30-day			
	30-day	60-day	90-day	30-day	60-day	90-day	30-day
Swiss franc	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Japanese yen	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
South African rand	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Deutsche Bank (Frankfurt); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France-Press (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Bloomberg, Reuters and AP.

## Russia's Gazprom Buys Stake in U.S. Company

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Gazprom, the giant Russian energy company, is plunging into a high-technology venture in the United States.

Through a subsidiary, Gazprom is investing \$4 million in S1 Diamond Technology Inc., a small Houston-based company that wants to develop a new generation of computer screens. Gazprom will receive an equity stake of about 15 percent and a seat on the board of S1 Diamond.

The deal is the first time a Russian business has made a large investment in a U.S. company, said Arnold Lipman, president of East/West Technology Partners.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC PROVINCE OF SANTA FE

NOTICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC BID N° 006  
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY EXECUTIVE AGENCY FOR THE  
PROVINCE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC  
PROGRAM OF FINANCIAL STABILITY  
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF ARGENTINE PROVINCES

PROJECT TO BE EXECUTED:  
A NEW HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN IN THE CITY OF SANTA FE

BID OPENING: March 31st 1995 at 10:30 hrs. In:  
Salón Blanco de la Casa de Gobierno. Primer piso  
Calle 3 de febrero 2651 Santa Fe, República Argentina.

- The Government of Argentina has solicited to the World Bank a loan of US\$ 200,000,000. destined to the second phase of the financial stability and economic development of the Argentine Provinces by accord with the Santa Fe Province and agreements under the umbrella of the national government, within the frame of the above mentioned program. Intents to utilize part of these funds to finance the execution of the project for this bid.
- The Province hereby invites qualified companies to present sealed offers for a contract involving civil construction of a premises consisting of standard specialties and critical monovalents of apprx. 12,730 m² of surface.
- Interested qualified parties can obtain additional information, examine or acquire the bid papers as of February 13th, 1995 in the offices of: Unidad ejecutora provincial Av. Presidente Illa 1151, 8th floor telephone 54-42-500436. Santa Fe. For consultations only, also at the Santa Fe Province delegation in Buenos Aires, Montevideo street N° 371/373 2nd floor, Buenos Aires Zip Code 1019 or via telephone 541-3754570 to 73.
- Time frame for termination: 24 months.
- Cost of the bid documents: US\$ 500.-



## Close of trading Friday, Feb. 10

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## (Continued From Page 4)

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Fadin	0.11	— .29	CA TE A	10.53
nom	0.90	— .06	Mulica	10.27
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Con	0.91	— .03	ST Govt	4.77

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50	IntGin	7.02	- .08	YamG
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## Publicis Weighs Rupture Of Its Ad Alliance in U.S.

By Daniel Tilles  
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Publicis SA, the holding company for the Groupe Publicis advertising and communications agency, has issued an angry communiqué voiding its international alliance agreement with True North Co. of Chicago, formerly FCB Communications, of Chicago.

But, in its statement late Friday, Publicis also voiced "willingness to cooperate with True North on a new basis to be negotiated by the two parties."

Maurice Lévy, chairman and chief executive officer of Groupe Publicis, cited "differences which have developed over many months and which are currently the subject of arbitration concerning the role, scope and functioning of the international alliance" between Publicis and True North.

The creation of the True North holding company in December to replace FCB had been done "with neither consultation nor approval by Publicis," a source said.

The conflict threatens a seven-year old alliance that now constitutes the world's seventh-largest advertising network.

A dissolution of the agreement could disrupt programs coordinated by the two companies in different regions of the world for clients such as Nestlé SA.

## Eurotunnel's Car Traffic Aim Called Optimistic

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Eurotunnel PLC, the operator of the Channel Tunnel, could fail to win anywhere near the 50 percent of cross-Channel car traffic it has targeted, a consultants' report said Sunday.

The report estimated that, according to "objective assumptions," the company holding the Shuttle transport franchise under the English Channel will capture no more than 35 percent of the market, with the remaining 65 percent of clients continuing to use car ferries.

The study, whose sponsors were Eurotunnel, the ferry companies and local authorities in Kent, where the tunnel surfaces in England, was carried out by MDS Transmodal consultants.

Using projections provided by Eurotunnel, the consultants concluded that the Shuttle would reach its 50 percent target, thereby causing the virtual

collapse of car ferry firms operating the same route.

But figures provided by the ferry companies suggested the Shuttle's share would settle at just 25 percent, leading to the "commercial collapse of Eurotunnel," the consultants said.

A Eurotunnel spokesman was quoted as saying: "All the report has sought is to strike a

balance between us and the ferry companies."

John Noulton, a Eurotunnel spokesman, said the study did not constitute a prediction of his company's market share.

"Eurotunnel happily signed up to this report, which certainly does not forecast that we will achieve 25 percent or 35 percent of the market," he said.

"We would hardly be pro-

ducing a report which forecasts our possible collapse. Our own forecast remains that we will achieve 50 percent of the car market."

He added that the document "recognizes that the cross-Channel market share of the Kent ports, including Eurotunnel, is growing rapidly and will continue to grow."

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

## Vietnam Puts Off Stock-Market Start

Agence France-Press

HANOI — Vietnam's oft-stated goal of launching its first stock market this year now appears impossible to achieve, a Finance Ministry official was quoted as saying Sunday.

"It would be overly presumptuous to say that Vietnam will have a stock exchange in 1995," Nguyen Cong Nghiep, one of

the figures involved in planning the equities market, told the Vietnam Investment Review.

Mr. Nghiep, who is also vice director of the Financial Scientific Institute, said there had been "no significant progress" in preparations for the exchange since early last year, the paper said.

He said the government had made no announcement about opening a market in 1995, making the prospect even less likely.

"So far, no official documents have been drafted which specify the exact date of such a stock market," Mr. Nghiep was quoted as saying.

A recent report quoted by the newspaper said a stock ex-

change would probably be set up "in late 1996 or early 1997, if serious preparations are made immediately."

### Reynolds to Da Nang

R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. Inc. is setting up a \$21 million joint venture with a state-run firm in the central Vietnamese city of Da Nang, an official of the Vietnamese partner said Saturday.

The venture includes cultivating tobacco and producing cigarettes under the Camel, Salem, Winston and More brands, which would reach the local market by July, an executive of Da Nang Cigarettes Factory said.

## SHORT COVER

### Northrop Grumman to Lay Off 1,100

LOS ANGELES (Combined Dispatches) — Northrop Grumman Corp. has said it will lay off about 1,100 employees at its military aircraft division in Hawthorne, California, because the U.S. Air Force canceled a missile program contract.

The jobs of 550 more workers in support positions could be affected, the aerospace and defense company said Friday. The U.S. government canceled the AGM-137 tri-service Standoff attack missile program contracts for budget reasons, the company said.

Maria Marietta Corp. Chairman Norman R. Augustine will get about \$8.2 million in cash and stock options from a benefit-plan payout resulting from the company's pending merger with Lockheed Corp., according to a proxy statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. (Bloomberg, WP)

### Central Asians Set Up Regional Bank

ALMA-ATA (Knight-Ridder) — The presidents of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan have signed a series of agreements on political and economic cooperation, including the formation of a Central Asian development bank, the Interfax news agency reported.

President Nursultan A. Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan said the authorized funding of the bank would be about \$10 million, including contributions of about \$3 million from each republic and \$1.5 to be allocated in the first quarter of this year by each.

### Revlon Aims for the Global Look

NEW YORK (NYT) — Revlon Consumer Products Corp. has merged its North American and international divisions to bring global consistency to its operations.

George Fellows, the former Colgate-Palmolive executive who was hired by the cosmetics company in 1993 has been named president and chief operating officer of Revlon Consumer Products Worldwide.

## WEB: Starting a Business on the Internet May Be Easier Than You Think

Continued from Page 9

Guide to HTML" available at: <http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/demos/web/htmlprimer.html>.

But the best way to hone your Web techniques is to steal other people's code. You do this by asking your Web browser — the program, like Mosaic, that you use to navigate the Web — to show you other people's hidden code. You'll see neat stuff, like the code (blink) that makes any word blink on and off on the Web page of a Netscape browser.

But the formatting process is vastly simplified by using editor programs, such as HTMLed, otherwise known as HotMetal. That program was created by Peter B. Crenshaw, of I-Net Training & Consulting Ltd. You may contact him by e-mail at: [inetic@nb-net.nb.ca](mailto:inetic@nb-net.nb.ca).

Photos for the Web must be saved in certain formats, most often CompuServe GIF, and JPEG. You may download shareware programs that will convert photo files from other formats into GIF. These files are made by scanning your family photo album shots with a scanner that you may either buy, or find someone who rents one out like a photocopy shop.

Splicing a photo or graphic onto an HTML document is nothing more than pressing an "Image" button on your HTMLed.

Of course, the most important step is to find yourself Web space. If you don't have the money or the know-how to set up your own server on the Internet with your Mac or PC, you can look around for Internet service providers offering the best price. Some rent monthly Web space for less than the cost of a tank of gasoline.

Often for that price you can get enough rented space to put an entire magazine on the Web. Or maybe you might want to put a talent-scouting agency or even advertise that you are now a consultant on how to make Web pages.

You can select from hundreds of companies that sell Web space, allowing you to shop the world for the cheapest rates.

If you're looking for ideas for setting up a business, check out the following address of 304 commercial companies that are offering business services over the Internet:

<http://www.directory.net/dir/business.html>.

A good way to find a space provider is to call up a list of such companies at this address: <http://union.ncsa.uiuc.edu/HyperNews/get/www/leasing.html>. At this address you may also connect with a list of companies that offer free Web space.

## PHONES: A Little Snag

Continued from Page 9

said the German company had considered a reappraisal of its proposed investment.

Bruno Ganet, a spokesman for France Telecom, said, "There is no discussion about the price. It concerns other common normal details."

A Deutsche Telekom employee familiar with but not directly involved in the negotiations said the company would be "stupid" not to bargain for a better price, given its 25 percent drop since the alliance was announced.

An analyst with a German bank involved in Telekom's privatization drive agreed. "Equity should be valued at current prices, and it's the first thing to look at," the analyst said.

"In terms of prices of telecommunications shares over the next few years, there will be

underperformance around the globe because of new rights issues and competition," the analyst added.

Analysts said Telekom and its French counterpart may have little choice but to stick to their original cash commitment to Sprint, which was based on long-term strategic considerations.

"At a certain point, Sprint's management could look for a new partner if the German and French telecoms pressure the price too much," the German bank analyst said.

Michael Elling, global telecommunications analyst for Prudential Securities in New York agreed. "There is no justification for the deal to be re-priced," he said. "A lower selling price would cause further share dilution, which would only trigger a further decline in the stock price."

## The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Feb. 13-18, 1995

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

### Asia-Pacific

Feb. 13, Hong Kong: The American Chamber of Commerce holds its annual conference on the state of the Philippines' business environment.

Feb. 14, Tokyo: Tokyo Shoko Research and Tokai Data Bank, two private credit research companies, release December bank statistics.

Feb. 15, Sydney: February index of consumer confidence released; British Airways chairman speaks to the Securities Institute of Australia on the airline industry and privatization.

New Delhi: Governor William F. Weld of Massachusetts leads a trade delegation of 25 chief executive officers making business opportunities.

Feb. 16, Amsterdam: Unemployment for the three months through January; Brussels: EU Monetary Committee meets to discuss Italian and Swedish economic performance.

Feb. 18, New York: January business prospects survey; Tokyo: January money supply.

Feb. 17, Sydney: January import figures; Kuala Lumpur: Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India to host a two-day international conference to identify

potential trade investment areas between India and the European Union.

New Delhi: Trade and investment mission of Singapore Manufacturers Association to begin a nine-day tour of India.

Feb. 15, Washington: January consumer price index; Washington: The Commerce Department reports December business inventories and sales; Federal Reserve Board releases January industrial production and capacity utilization.

Feb. 16, Frankfurt: Bundesbank central council meeting; London: Minutes released from the Dec. 28 meeting of Kenneth Clark, chancellor of the Exchequer, and Eddie George, Bank of England governor.

Feb. 17, Amsterdam: December industrial sales; Frankfurt: January producer price index; Milan: November industrial orders.

Feb. 18, Basel: Hans Tietmeyer, Bundesbank president, chairs meeting of Group of 10 central bank governors; London: January producer price index; Madrid: December producer price index; December current account; December industrial price index; January unemployment.

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## BusinessWeek

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- Shareholders Ignite A Revolt In Russia
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- America's Phone Frenzy
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## REPUBLIC OF LEBANON The Rashid Karami International Fair Board of Directors INVITATION

For Prequalification To Tender For (BOT) Contract to Finance, Rehabilitate, Build, Operate and Transfer The Rashid Karami International Fair Complex In Tripoli - Lebanon

The Government of Lebanon, represented by the Board of Directors of the Rashid Karami International Fair (RKIF), invites interested applicants to prequalify for a (BOT) Tender to finance, rehabilitate, build, operate and transfer back to Government, the RKIF Complex in Tripoli.

The RKIF Complex is the sole official fair complex in Lebanon. It is located on a prime 100-hectare site in Tripoli, the northern capital of Lebanon. The fair complex designed in the early sixties by Oscar Niemeyer, comprises 28 buildings and associated structures and facilities. Most of the structural work and some of the infrastructure has been completed before the interruption of construction in 1975.

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Interested applicants should form groups or consortia, each to include: financiers, an international fair organizer, a hotel chain operator, a contractor and a consultant.

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Interested applicants are invited to collect the prequalification document and return it duly completed and substantiated with supporting documents before 12:00 noon Beirut local time on Monday, the 10th of March, 1995, at the address indicated below.

Qualified candidates will then be invited on the 31st of March, 1995, to collect the (BOT) Tender Documents for bidding from:

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**Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 10.**

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**Continued on Page 13**

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## SPORTS

# Swede Wins by One In Canaries Golf

**The Associated Press**  
**SAN BARTOLOME DE TIRAJANA**, Canary Islands — Jarmo Sandelin of Sweden shot a final round 2-under-par 70 on Sunday to win the \$375,000 Canary Islands Open by one shot over Seve Ballesteros of Spain and Paul Enes of England.  
 Ballesteros held a two-stroke lead going into the final round but slipped to his second straight round of 1-over-par 73 for a four-round total of 283. Sandelin finished at 6-under-par 282.  
 Enes shot a 1-under 71 in his final round.  
 Sweden's Anders Forsbrand finished two strokes back at 284 with a final round of 71.  
 Three players tied for fifth place three strokes back at 285.  
 Germany's Sven Struwer, Darren Clarke of Northern Ireland and Gary Emerson of England.  
 "It's more difficult for me to win the Canary Islands Open than the U.S. Masters," said Ballesteros, who has won the U.S. event twice. "It was difficult to putt on the greens."  
 Sandelin opened with a first-round 74, dropped to a 72 in the second round on the 6,868-yard, 6,311-meter Maspalomas Golf Club course, and then shot

a blistering 66 on Saturday to pull within two strokes of Ballesteros and the lead.  
 "He did not make one mistake," Ballesteros said of Sandelin.  
 David Gilford of England, who won the event last year, finished with a final round of 74, 11 strokes behind the winner.  
 Peter Jacobsen held a three-stroke lead in the Buick Invitational in San Diego, California, after three rounds, pulling away in the back nine on Saturday to finish with a 4-under-par 68.  
 Jacobsen, who had a 54-hole score of 15-under 201, won the Pebble Beach National Pro-Am last weekend with a 17-under 271, a tournament record.  
 Jacobsen, shooting for his second straight win, was one of seven leaders at 11-under early in the back nine when he made his move. He chipped in from 35 feet (10.5 meters) to eagle the par-5, 535-yard (482-meter) 13th and got 13-under.  
 A downhill 18-foot birdie putt dropped him to 14-under on the par-4, 398-yard 14th.  
 Tied for second at 12-under 204 were Hal Sutton, who also shot 68, and Kirk Triplett, who had a 66.

# New Zealand's America's Cup Magic

By Barbara Lloyd  
 New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — In "The Wind," a 1992 Francis Ford Coppola film about a fictitious America's Cup campaign, a secret sail saved the United States from losing the cup to an international challenger. The sail was called the Whomper.  
 Now there is another Whomper. But this one belongs to Team New Zealand, and it's for real.  
 In its final race of the second round of the trials off San Diego last week, New Zealand's Black Magic 2 hoisted its Whomper, a small gannet. It was a sail the team had used only once before. The Kiwis went on to trounce Rioja de España by 20 minutes in a light air skirmish.  
 And in the same race, the black boat from New Zealand passed two other cup boats that had started 10 minutes ahead.  
 In truth, although there is magic in the name of the boat, the sail does not appear to have that singular quality. But its usefulness is just one more sign that Team New Zealand is on a methodical march to victory in the America's Cup.  
 New Zealand began its odyssey with the start of the trials on Jan. 14. Since then, the jet-black boat has an 11-1 win-loss record. Its otherwise perfect score was marred by a technical protest that disqualified Black Magic 2 from a race it had won on the water.  
 Chris Dickson, a New Zealander with his own syndicate, TAG Heuer Chal-

enge, this time around, is not surprised about his countrymen's performance.  
 "The big-budget teams that have spent more time on the water are showing the benefits of that," Dickson said last week. "Team New Zealand, One Australia and Nippon 94 are further up the mast during the curve than the rest of us. But that curve is a long way up, and performance begins to flatten out."  
 By contrast, Dickson said, his syndicate had been sailing for little more than a month. The team is developing so fast that it's like "rocketing up the learning curve at 100 miles an hour," he added.  
 Unlike baseball or football, in which the players are the game, America's Cup racing is a complex mix of men, women and machines, sails and psyche. Figuring out how to peak at the right time is like trying to pinpoint a weather window for a manned space shuttle.  
 In fact, exemplary beginnings in the America's Cup have proved to be disappointing for New Zealand sailors. In the 1986-87 trials in Australia, the team financed by Michael Fay went into the challenger finals against Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes with a 3-1 record. Then Conner defeated the Kiwi Magic team, 4-1, in the final matches.  
 In the 1992 trials, another Fay-financed New Zealand team blitzed its way to the finals, then lost in the last days, 7-3, to Italy's Il Moro di Venezia syndicate.  
 New Zealand's Black Magic 2 doesn't have Fay's fortune this time to bolster its hopes. But it has taken the offensive like never before. The team has leveled a

series of protests against other boats as well as the rules mediator, the America's Cup International Jury.  
 The team was particularly incensed about the jury's decision Feb. 2. The group ruled that Black Magic 2 could not send a crew member up the mast during racing to look out for wind and current, as well as help and whales. Peter Blake, New Zealand's manager, said his team had cleared the procedure with the jury ahead of time.  
 "Our real problem is that we asked the jury how it wanted us to sail," Blake said. "They gave us an answer, we conducted ourselves accordingly, and then they moved the goal posts."  
 Black Magic's disqualification from the race against One Australia — and the only blemish on its ledger — resulted from that decision.  
 By comparison, the competition among U.S. defense teams has been as placid as a rowboat on a mill pond. Both Young America and Stars & Stripes carry scores of 9 points into the start Tuesday of the third round of defenders' trials.  
 The America's 3 all-women's team, meanwhile, has struggled with a boat designed and built for the 1992 races. The other teams, including challengers, are competing in yachts built for the 1995 races. America's 3 will get a new boat, which its benefactor, Bill Koch, says will be "radical." But it won't be ready to sail until the fourth round, which begins March 2.

## SIDELINES

# Leg Injury Ends Holy Bull's Career

**HALLANDALE, Florida (AP)** — Holy Bull, the 1994 U.S. Horse of the Year, will be retired after sustaining a ligament injury while battling for the lead on the backstretch during the Dubai Handicap on Saturday at Gulfstream Park.  
 Holy Bull was running second, a length behind Cigar, when jockey Mike Smith suddenly pulled him up at about mid-backstretch. Cigar won the race. A veterinarian said Smith's quick action saved Holy Bull from serious injury.  
 The veterinarian said there was a minor injury to a tendon that runs from just below the knee to where it is attached below the ankle and that the worst damage was in the lower part of the tendon.

# Kenyan Sets 3,000 Meters Record

**Ghent, Belgium (Combined Dispatches)** — Kenyan Moses Kiptanui ran a new indoor world record in the 3,000 meters Sunday, shattering his old mark by more than two seconds despite being held up by a lapped runner during his sprint finish. Kiptanui finished in 7 minutes 35.15 seconds, edging his three-year-old time by 2.16 seconds.  
 In Karlsruhe, Germany, Sun Caoyun of China improved her own world indoor pole vault record to 4.13 meters on Sunday, set the previous best of 4.12 meters at a meet in Berlin on Friday.  
 In Reno, Nevada, Michael Johnson, the world's top-ranked runner at 200 and 400 meters, set a world indoor record of 44.97 seconds in the 400 meters on Friday night. The old record was 45.02, set by Danny Everett in 1992. (Reuters AP)

# For the Record

Dan Jackson, unable to reach a deal with the Chicago White Sox, has agreed to a \$3.5 million, one-year contract with the Seibu Lions of Japan's Pacific League.  
 The Los Angeles Rams have signed Rich Brooks, who coached the University of Oregon for 18 years, to a four-year contract as their new head coach.  
 The man convicted of slapping into the car of Sacramento Kings guard Bobby Hurley has been sentenced to three years' probation and fined \$300. (AP)

## SCOREBOARD

# Top 25 College Results

How the top 25 teams in the Associated Press men's college basketball poll fared Sunday:  
 1. North Carolina (15-2, 9-2) did not play.  
 2. Duke (16-2, 7-2) beat Oklahoma 79-76.  
 3. Kentucky (16-2, 7-2) beat Kentucky 79-76.  
 4. Michigan State (15-2, 9-2) beat Michigan State 79-76.  
 5. Indiana (15-2, 9-2) beat Indiana 79-76.  
 6. Wisconsin (15-2, 9-2) beat Wisconsin 79-76.  
 7. Kansas (15-2, 9-2) beat Kansas 79-76.  
 8. Texas (15-2, 9-2) beat Texas 79-76.  
 9. Arizona (15-2, 9-2) beat Arizona 79-76.  
 10. Illinois (15-2, 9-2) beat Illinois 79-76.  
 11. Ohio State (15-2, 9-2) beat Ohio State 79-76.  
 12. Iowa (15-2, 9-2) beat Iowa 79-76.  
 13. Virginia (15-2, 9-2) beat Virginia 79-76.  
 14. North Carolina (15-2, 9-2) beat North Carolina 79-76.  
 15. Duke (15-2, 9-2) beat Duke 79-76.  
 16. Michigan State (15-2, 9-2) beat Michigan State 79-76.  
 17. Indiana (15-2, 9-2) beat Indiana 79-76.  
 18. Wisconsin (15-2, 9-2) beat Wisconsin 79-76.  
 19. Kansas (15-2, 9-2) beat Kansas 79-76.  
 20. Texas (15-2, 9-2) beat Texas 79-76.  
 21. Arizona (15-2, 9-2) beat Arizona 79-76.  
 22. Illinois (15-2, 9-2) beat Illinois 79-76.  
 23. Ohio State (15-2, 9-2) beat Ohio State 79-76.  
 24. Iowa (15-2, 9-2) beat Iowa 79-76.  
 25. Virginia (15-2, 9-2) beat Virginia 79-76.

# W. Illinois 71, Mo.-Kansas City 67

W. Illinois 71, Mo.-Kansas City 67  
 Wichita 51, Drake 48  
 Wisconsin 70, Michigan 65  
 Xavier, Ohio 76, Wis.-Green Bay 55  
 Ark.-Little Rock 84, Arkansas 57  
 Lamar 68, Texas-Pan American 57  
 Alas, Valley 51, Texas Southern 65  
 North Texas 83, Texas-Arlington 71  
 Prairie View 73, Grambling 54  
 Rice 64, Southern Methodist 55  
 Stephen F. Austin 64, SW Texas 51  
 Texas Tech 66, Texas A&M 72  
 Texas Christian 106, Houston 71  
 Texas Tech 122, Baylor 71  
 Texas-San Antonio 75, South Houston 81  
 Fair West  
 Air Force 86, Hawaii 78  
 Brigham Young 75, Wyoming 72  
 Colorado 84, Kansas 61  
 E. Washington 72, Boise 51, 66  
 Fresno 83, San Jose 51  
 Gonzaga 66, Loyola Marymount 55  
 Idaho 51, 78, Idaho 69  
 Long Beach 51, San Jose 51, 70  
 Montana 76, N. Arizona 62  
 Nevada 75, UC Irvine 79  
 Pacific 73, UC Santa Barbara 70  
 Portland 72, Pepperdine 65  
 S. Utah 77, CS Northridge 55  
 Sacramento 75, Cal Poly-SLO 56  
 St. Mary's, Cal. 82, San Francisco 52  
 Utah 72, Colorado 51  
 Utah 51, 82, Cal St.-Fullerton 71  
 Washington 82, Southern Cal 72  
 Weber 71, Montana 79

# San Jose 5, 4, 2, 12, 24, 33

San Jose 5, 4, 2, 12, 24, 33  
 Edmonton 4, 7, 0, 8, 24, 25  
 Los Angeles 3, 5, 2, 8, 24, 25  
 Vancouver 2, 4, 2, 8, 24, 25  
 FRIDAY'S RESULTS  
 Hartford 1, 0, 3-3  
 Tampa Bay 1, 0, 3-3  
 First Period: H-Rice 1 (Carson), T-Bradley  
 Second Period: T-Anderson 1 (T-Bradley)  
 Third Period: H-Sanderson 1 (Carson), T-Verbeek 1 (T-Bradley)  
 Fourth Period: H-Turkotte 1 (Sanderson), T-Turkotte 1 (Sanderson)  
 Shots on goal: H 15-10-27, T 15-10-27  
 Goals: H-Rice 1, T-Verbeek 1, T-Turkotte 1  
 Penalties: H-Rice 1, T-Verbeek 1, T-Turkotte 1  
 Referee: T-Rhodes, D. Vernon  
 San Jose 5, 4, 2, 12, 24, 33  
 Edmonton 4, 7, 0, 8, 24, 25  
 Los Angeles 3, 5, 2, 8, 24, 25  
 Vancouver 2, 4, 2, 8, 24, 25  
 SATURDAY'S RESULTS  
 Buffalo 1, 0, 0-1  
 N.Y. Islanders 1, 0, 0-1  
 First Period: B-Moore 1 (Sobushko) (no)  
 Second Period: N.Y.-Ferreira 1 (Lachance)  
 Third Period: N.Y.-Lachance 1 (Green, Lachance)  
 Fourth Period: N.Y.-Lachance 1 (Green, Lachance)  
 Shots on goal: H 15-10-27, T 15-10-27  
 Goals: H-Rice 1, T-Verbeek 1, T-Turkotte 1  
 Penalties: H-Rice 1, T-Verbeek 1, T-Turkotte 1  
 Referee: T-Rhodes, D. Vernon

# Canary Islands Open

Leading scorers Sunday after the final round of the \$375,000 tournament at the par-72, 6,311-meter Maspalomas Golf Club:  
 Jarmo Sandelin, Sweden 70-74-72-70-286  
 Seve Ballesteros, Spain 71-75-73-72-291  
 Paul Enes, England 72-74-73-71-290  
 Anders Forsbrand, Sweden 73-75-74-72-294  
 Sven Struwer, Germany 74-73-72-75-294  
 Darren Clarke, N. Ireland 75-74-73-72-294  
 Gary Emerson, England 76-73-72-75-294  
 John McQuinn, Ireland 77-74-73-72-296  
 Paul Curry, Ireland 77-74-73-72-296  
 Gordon Brand Jr., Scotland 77-74-73-72-296  
 Pedro Linhart, Spain 78-73-72-75-298  
 Gary Orr, Scotland 78-73-72-75-298  
 Charles Cooper, England 79-74-73-72-299  
 Phillip Price, Wales 79-74-73-72-299

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# Other Major College Scores

**EAST**  
 Bucknell 76, Lehigh 64  
 Buffalo 70, Cent. Connecticut 51, 64  
 Canisius 64, Loyola, Md. 55  
 Charleston Southern 72, Mid-Bail, Cent. 62  
 Dartmouth 71, Brown 70  
 Duquesne 61, St. Bonaventure 63  
 Fairleigh Dickinson 60, St. Francis, Pa. 71  
 Fordham 67, Lafayette 78, 07  
 George Washington 52, Rutgers 65  
 Holy Cross 70, Army 61  
 La Salle 72, Wright 51, 70  
 Long Island U. 61, Rider 80

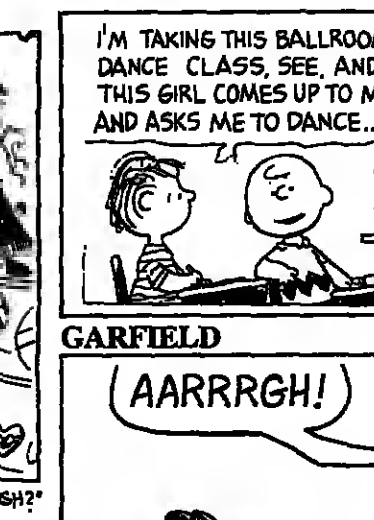
# NHL Standings

**EASTERN CONFERENCE**  
 Atlantic Division  
 N.Y. Islanders 5, 1, 10, 30, 36  
 Florida 5, 6, 11, 30, 34  
 N.Y. Rangers 4, 1, 12, 32, 23  
 Tampa Bay 4, 6, 11, 30, 37  
 Philadelphia 4, 7, 1, 25, 25  
 New Jersey 3, 2, 8, 19, 24  
 Washington 3, 5, 8, 17, 25  
 Montreal 10, 8, 21, 31, 30  
 Quebec 10, 1, 0, 13, 29  
 Boston 4, 1, 12, 32, 23  
 Buffalo 4, 1, 12, 32, 23  
 Pittsburgh 4, 2, 10, 26, 27  
 Hartford 1, 2, 4, 25, 29  
 Ottawa 1, 2, 4, 25, 29  
**WESTERN CONFERENCE**  
 Canada 8, 3, 16, 48, 22  
 Chicago 7, 4, 0, 13, 23  
 Detroit 7, 4, 0, 13, 23  
 St. Louis 5, 3, 12, 38, 27  
 Toronto 5, 3, 12, 38, 27  
 Winnipeg 3, 2, 9, 24, 42  
 Dallas 3, 2, 9, 24, 42  
 Pacific Division  
 Calgary 4, 1, 12, 32, 23

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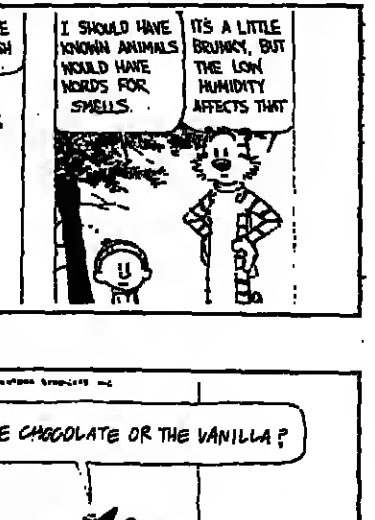
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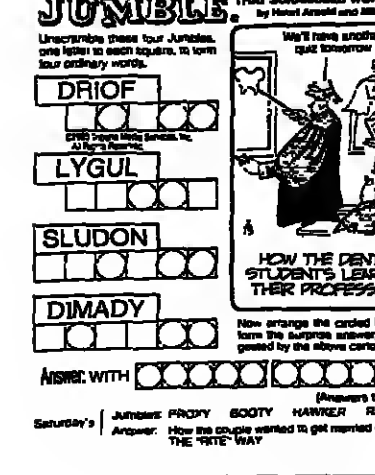
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## Amid Some New Faces, Heat Stars Swish and Slam the NBA's Party

## 'Good Eggs' Join Show

By Anthony Cotton  
Washington Post Service

PHOENIX, Arizona — Looking to pack up the woes of a troubling first half of play, the National Basketball Association came to the Valley of the Sun on Sunday for the 45th All-Star Game. It was hoped that the contest would do its part.

Unless one looked in a sky-box or to one of the myriad parties — or perhaps in a batting cage — there was no sign of Isiah Thomas or Magic Johnson or Michael Jordan. In place of those long-time NBA luminaries there would be the likes of Dana Barros and Tyrone Hill and Vin Baker on the floor at America West Arena.

That's not to say that Barros, a sharpshooting guard who leads the Philadelphia 76ers in six categories, or Hill and Baker — forwards from Cleveland and Milwaukee, respectively — don't belong. In fact, there are league officials who would say that the trio are direct descendants — in attitude if not in talent — of the former greats.

"That's the direction the coaches went in; they rewarded guys who are helping their teams, even if the record doesn't always show it," said Brian Hill, the Orlando Magic coach who was to direct the East all-stars. "You want to reward a Dana Barros, rather than put a guy on the team just because he's been there two or three years in a row."

The question that remains to be answered — in the crowd's response during the game and in the television ratings — is whether fans would rather see

## The \$1 Million Shot Fell One Foot Short

New York Times Service

PHOENIX — He may yet pull out a victory for Strongsville High School in Ohio with a clutch shot at the buzzer. He will most certainly go on to new challenges, wrought with consequence and pressure.

But nothing soon in Mike Hoban's life will compare to taking a 3-point shot worth \$1 million.

Hoban, whose name was picked from among 6 million entrants in the Foot Locker contest, stepped onto the America West Arena floor on Saturday night. Then moments later, with a sellout All-Star crowd standing and a nationwide television audience watching, the 16-year-old junior varsity forward let fly a single shot from the top of the key. Air ball. It had to go 23 feet (7 meters). It went 22.

Hoban buried his head in his hands before his family came out to console him. After the crowd's groan, cheers followed.

Throughout the week leading up to his shot, Hoban had received coaching from the All-Star guard Dan Majerle, the league's career leader in 3-point field-goal percentage. Majerle walked into the arena floor area with Hoban on Saturday night, patiently sitting in the tunnel leading to the locker room. Hoban took a couple of practice shots on the side at an invisible basket before squaring up.

Charles Barkley walked onto the court after the miss and addressed the crowd. "I want you all to remember to cheer for me when I shoot an air ball," he said.

"good eggs" or more talented, albeit allegedly selfish, players such as Derrick Coleman and Kenny Anderson of New Jersey, neither of whom made the team just a year after being elected as starters by the fans. One of the perceived good guys, David Robinson, center for the San Antonio Spurs, said he thought the unusual makeup of the all-star squads this year was just part of a transition for the NBA. "It used to be that you would see the same faces at the all-star game every year — Dominique Wilkins, Larry Bird and Robert Parish," he said. "Now, there have been two or three new guys every year. Both ways are fun, but I think I like it more

now because the new faces here only show how wide open things are in the league; that instead of the Lakers and Celtics having the best teams and all the all-stars, everybody has good players and there are a lot of teams with a chance to win the championship."

Robinson will back up the starting center, Hakeem Olajuwon, on the West team; Olajuwon will be joined in the starting lineup by Charles Barkley of Phoenix and Shawn Kemp of Seattle at forward and Dan Majerle of Phoenix and Latrell Sprewell of Golden State at guard. The team will be coached by Phoenix's Paul Westphal.

of his Magic — Shaquille O'Neal at center and Anfernee Hardaway at guard — along with Reggie Miller of Indiana at guard and Chicago's Scottie Pippen and Detroit's rookie Grant Hill at forward. Hill, the former Duke star, became the first rookie to finish first in the fans' balloting for the starting lineup, tallying 1,289,585 votes.

"Last year I was watching all this as a fan and I was in awe of everything; now I'm here starting in the game but I'm still in awe of everything — nothing's changed," Hill said. "All this hasn't soaked in yet; there's been so much to enjoy — eating with the fella and the parties and hanging out and practicing on the court — I couldn't say what's been the most fun."

In past years the all-star game has been a means for players to stick it to peers who they felt had garnered too much too soon or took themselves a bit too seriously. Last season, the veterans on the West squad double- and triple-teamed O'Neal — unheard of in the annual triple-digit scoring fest — and hounded him into a 2-for-12 shooting performance.

But in a year full of hard feelings on and off the court, Grant Hill seems to have been granted some sort of immunity.

"I think it's because I've already gotten to know a lot of these guys," he said. "Anfernee was talking about not passing the ball to me but he was kidding — I think if I get the ball, all I'm gonna do is throw alley-oop passes to Shaq anyway."

But Hill is savvy enough to know that what's money in the bank during the season doesn't apply to all-star contests. O'Neal, Robinson and Olajuwon are the NBA's top three scorers, but Sunday's game should be dominated by small players who control the ball — like Grant Hill, Pippen and Hardaway.



Miami's Harold Miner sailing to the hoop to slam home a shot en route to victory in the all-star slam-dunk contest.

## Miami Players Win Events

The Associated Press

PHOENIX, Arizona — After Glen Rice swished 'em, his teammate Harold Miner slammed 'em.

On the National Basketball Association's annual day of hype known as All-Star Saturday, Miami players swept the skills competition. Rice beat Reggie Miller in the long-distance shootout, then Miner won his second slam dunk championship after missing the contest last season because of an injury.

The Heat may be one of the league's worst teams, but Miner and Rice showed their entertainment value. Rice warmed up with his first 3-point title, then Miner provided the only sparks of the day with his power dunks.

The rookie game showed off the league's new talent and the shootout was close, but the crowd at America West Arena didn't really get going until Miner started doing his thing.

The best of his muscular dunks was one in which he approached the basket from the left side, spun 180 degrees, lowered the ball to his knees and slammed it backward through the basket.

His second move was a flying left-handed jam, and he completed his routine with a 360-degree spin and slam.

With rap music as the background, Miner's acrobatics made this one no contest. Minnesota's Isiah Rider, who won the contest last year, missed two of his four attempts in the finals while Miner hit three of four.

All were spectacular. "I tried to throw them down hard," said the 6-foot-5-inch (1.96 meter) Miner. "That's what I try to do on all my dunks. Judges like to see power from someone my size."

Miner scored 49.2 of a possi-

ble 50 points in the first round and had 46 points in the final against Rider and Jamie Watson, the Utah Jazz rookie.

No one was happier for his teammate than Rice, who sat with Miner during the slam dunks and cheered him on.

"He was saying there was a Heat wave in here," Miner said. In winning the shootout in his second appearance in the contest, Rice beat the flashy favorite.

Rice, who has made 43.9 percent of his 3-pointers this season, was the last of four qualifiers after the first round. He scored 14 points, while Charlotte's Scott Burrell had 19, Miller 17 and San Antonio's Chuck Person 15.

No one of the shooters in the 3-point contest took full advantage of the new 22-foot distance. Rice outscored Miller 17-16 in the final round, matching the third-lowest final-round total in the event's 10-year history.

"I kept hearing people picking Reggie and Chuck — that helped me get motivated," Rice said. "I was definitely confident. I honestly and truly believed that if I got in the rhythm, I'd walk away the winner."

Mark Price, who won the event the past two All-Star Weekends, missed the shootout this year because of a broken wrist. He scored 24 points in the finals a year ago.

Both Miller, who dazzled NBA fans with his 3-point shooting in the playoffs last year with the Indiana Pacers and in the World Championships last summer for the United States, and Rice scored 19 points in the semifinals.

Rice won a coin toss before the finals and decided to shoot first.

## Kansas Uses Its Size to Beat Sooners

The Associated Press

Big was better for second-ranked Kansas.

Technical fouls against Oklahoma fueled rallies in each half for the No. 2 Jayhawks as they defeated the Sooners, 93-76, in Lawrence, Kansas, on Saturday. "We felt that we could get good shots; we have more size," said Roy Williams, who coaches

## COLLEGE HIGHLIGHTS

the Jayhawks. "They have good players, but our size is an advantage for us."

The Jayhawks had five players in double figures. Greg Ostertag, a seven-footer (2.13 meters), led the way with 17 points, while his front-court colleagues, Raef LaFrentz and Scott Pollard, tossed in 13 and 12. Jerod Haase had 16 points and Greg Gurnley scored 12.

"The biggest problem for a team like ours is I've got a 6-4 post guy that's battling a guy a foot taller than him," said Kelvin Sampson, coach of the Sooners. "We're deficient in areas, but we're not deficient in heart. Their areas of strength are our areas of weakness and they took advantage of it."

A technical on the Oklahoma center, James Mayden, with seven minutes left in the first half led to a 10-0 run by the Jay-

hawks that produced a 37-24 lead with 5:50 to play. Two more were called with 15 minutes to play after an Oklahoma player was knocked down by Pollard without a foul being called. Gurnley made all four free throws, giving Kansas a 58-39 lead. Kansas led 64-41 after point guard Jacques Vaughn hit a free throw and LaFrentz completed a three-point play with 14:22 left, capping a 17-2 run.

"I thought there was a big momentum change with that first technical," said Kelvin Sampson, coach of the Sooners.

Ryan Minor, the Big Eight's leading scorer, had 26 points for the Sooners before fouling out with 4:28 to play.

No. 4 Massachusetts 94, Southwest Louisiana 63: In Lafayette, Louisiana, Donta Bright had 15 points and Lou Roe added 14 and 11 rebounds as Massachusetts shook off a rough week.

The Minutemen made easy prey of the Cajuns from the start, taking a 16-1 lead and staying on top by at least 20 points much of the way.

Massachusetts was topped as No. 1 after a 78-75 loss a week earlier to George Washington. UMass also got an incomplete oo its report card last week when a student protest at Rutgers halted a game Tuesday with 11 minutes down 31-29 at halftime.

No. 6 UCLA 98, Washington St. 83: J.R. Henderson scored 21 of his 28 points in the second half as UCLA overcame a second-half deficit to beat Washington State.

The Bruins won their fourth in a row and snapped a 13-game Cougars home winning streak that dated to last season.

No. 7 Michigan St. 68, Penn State 53: Shawn Respert scored 21 points as the Spartans held onto first place in the Big Ten with a victory in State College, Pennsylvania.

Penn State controlled the pace of the game early, forcing the Spartans into a slow, half-court contest that the Nittany Lions led, 32-28, at halftime.

No. 8 Maryland 80, Florida State 65: Maryland, in danger of losing the momentum gained by its victory four days earlier over top-ranked North Carolina, shook off pesky Florida State with an 11-0 run in the closing minutes in College Park, Maryland.

No. 11 Wake Forest 62, Duke 61: Randolph Childress beat Duke in the final seconds for the second straight season, hitting a 10-footer with six seconds left in Durham, North Carolina.

Childress, who scored 22 points, sank a 3-pointer with 11 seconds remaining last season to beat Duke at home, 69-68.

Childress had missed last-second shots earlier this season at Georgia Tech and this week at Florida State that could have tied or won games, but the senior came through this time as the Demon Deacons beat the Blue Devils for the fifth straight time.

No. 12 Arkansas 97, Vanderbilt 94: Corliss Williamson, shut down with five points in the second half, scored the first seven in overtime as the Razorbacks edged the Commodores in Nashville, Tennessee.

No. 13 Missouri 81, No. 24 Oklahoma St. 79: In Columbia, Missouri, Julian Winfield led a balanced attack with 13 points and 10 rebounds and Bryant Reeves followed a career game with a clincher for Oklahoma State.

The 6-foot-5-inch Winfield, who had a career-high 18 rebounds against Iowa State on Wednesday, enabled Missouri to overtake the Cowboys and tie Kansas for the conference lead.

No. 14 Arizona St. 79, No. 15 Stanford 70: Isaac Burtoot scored 14 of his 19 points in the second half as the Sun Devils won a pivotal game at home.

Arizona State won its fifth straight and for the sixth time in seven games against Stanford.

No. 16 Villanova 81, Seton Hall 67: Eric Eberz scored 19 points and hit three 3-pointers to short-circuit second-half rallies by Seton Hall in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

Kerry Kittles added 23 points and hit two late 3-pointers to finish off the Pirates as Villanova swept the season series.

No. 17 Virginia 62, Clemson 44: In Clemson, South Carolina, Junior Burroughs scored 9 of his 13 points during a second-half run and Virginia held Clemson to two field goals down the stretch.

The Cavaliers squandered a 10-point halftime lead, but then outscored Clemson 22-7 over the final 13 minutes for their fourth victory in five games.

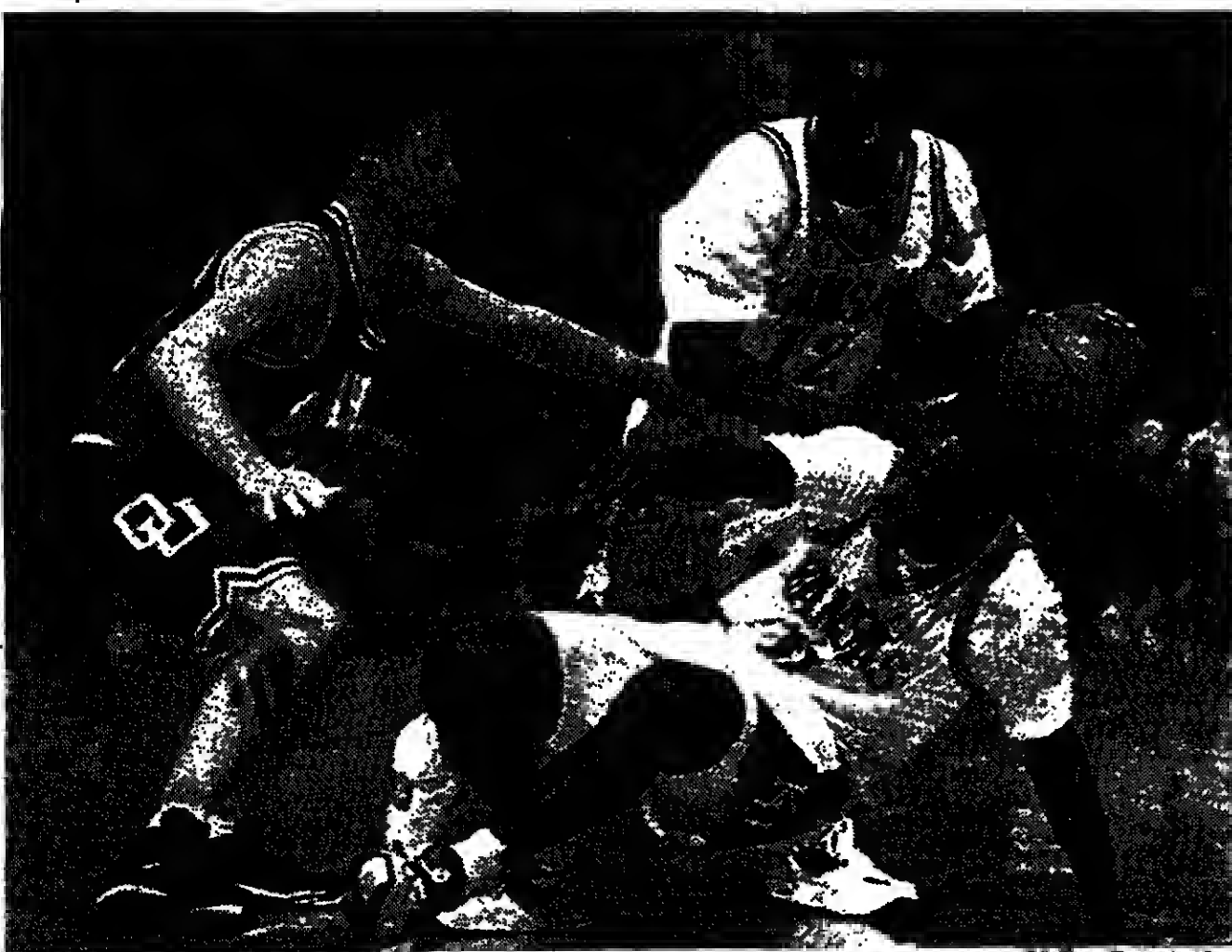
No. 19 Iowa St. 72, Nebraska 69: In Ames, Iowa, Fred Hoiberg scored 20 points, including 7 of Iowa State's 12 points in overtime, as the Cyclones ended a four-game losing streak.

Auburn 70, No. 21 Mississippi St. 69: In Starkville, Mississippi, Mooshie Norris scored 19 of his 23 points in the second half and Auburn held off a furious last-minute rally.

No. 22 Oregon 107, Oregon State 86: In Eugene, Oregon, Henry Madden scored 18 points and Henry Madden 16 as Oregon got its first season sweep of the Beavers since 1961.

The 107 points was the most for the Ducks in a Pac-10 game and their most in any contest since they scored 116 against Villanova in the 1974-75 season.

No. 23 Alabama 74, LSU 66: In Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Jamal Faulkner and Antioio McDye combined for 30 points, enough to overcome 40 by LSU's Ronnie Henderson.



Billy Thomas dribbling past his teammate Jacques Vaughn and Oklahoma's John Ontjes. No. 2 Kansas won, 93-76.

## CROSSWORD

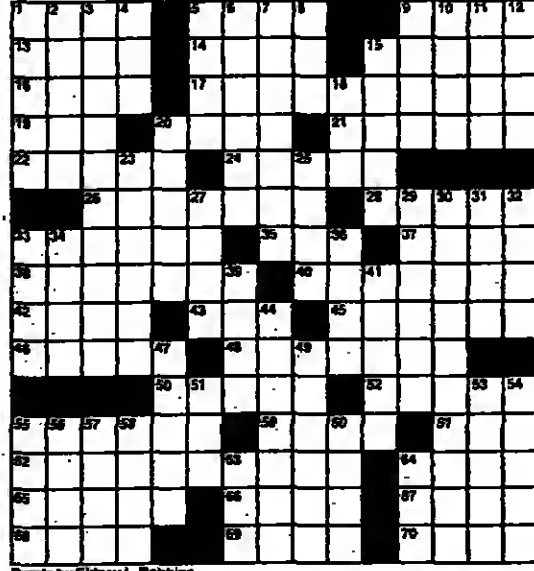
## ACROSS

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20 See 3-Down  
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26 F.D.R.'s mother — Delano  
27 Armies  
28 Protective glass cover  
29 On the — (declining)  
30 In abundance  
31 — pro nobis  
32 Sip  
33 D-Day beach  
34 Thumbs-up voice



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## Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 10

WARM GRAM FACI  
ASIA SHONE REAR  
NECK PLUGS IDLE  
TAKETOONESHEELS  
AIDED KANSAS  
AMERIE THIRO  
SOXER PROTISLOP  
HOPEAGAIMSTHOPE  
ENOL HOPI HIKES  
IDEST ARPINO  
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40 Still and all  
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## LANGUAGE

## The Origin of 'Upside the Head'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Right from the get-go, we're going to knock ourselves out by tracing the origin of *upside the head*.

Heath Shuler is the high-priced young quarterback for the Washington Redskins. "He is now in the National Football League," David Alldridge wrote in The Washington Post, "and soon will have all types of men just waiting to crack a forearm upside his \$19.25 million head."

Bob Levey, a columnist in the same newspaper, did a piece recently that showed how the use of Black English sometimes harmed its users in mostly white workplaces. An African-American lawyer from Richmond, Virginia, called him to say her "noticeably black turns of phrase" made her the butt of jokes.

Like all slang, Black English has its place, which is not always the workplace; however, some of its lively locutions cross over into general use. One such is *upside the head*, adopted by Southerners of all races, and spreading by sports usage.

The word *upside* began as *up so* in a phrase that in the 16th century became *upside down*. In 1927, reports Merriam-Webster's 10th Collegiate, it became a noun meaning "upward trend" or "positive aspect," as in "Even being president or speaker has an upside." Then, in 1929, another meaning emerged, as a preposition, in works by or about blacks: "on, up against, alongside, or against the side of." Robert MacKenzie, a TV critic, wrote: "If they wish to knock a thug upside the head, they do so." By the 1970s, the knock on — or slap against — the noggin crossed into general usage. The New Yorker wrote in 1976: "There is a further penalty of a hit upside the head for stuffing the toll collector." Two years later, the crime novelist Joseph Wambaugh was more graphic: "When I busted her old man that time he went upside her head with a meat mallet."

In a related development, a semantic change has overtaken a familiar phrase. "What does *knock yourself out* mean these days?" Laura L. Gugenheim of New York asks. "For example: 'I'm off for a walk on the beach.' 'Knock yourself out.'"

A generation ago, to *knock oneself out* was to strain for effect, to make a great effort; as the OED defined it, "to apply oneself energetically (to the point of exhaustion)." Its contrary version, *Don't knock yourself out*, meant "Don't try too hard" or "Don't bother if it's difficult." That meaning still exists, though it is sometimes expressed as *knock yourself loose*.

However, the predominant sense in sitcoms today is "enjoy yourself" or "get your kicks on

this." On "Dave's World," a CBS sitcom based on the humorist Dave Barry's life, a baby sitter hands Barry's younger son a bowl of chocolate cake mix and says, "Here, Will, knock yourself out."

Returning to the contributions of Black English, we have this letter from David H. Mortimer of the American Assembly at Columbia University: "A peculiar word has thrust itself at me in three business meetings, in Sam Shepard's 'Simpat' and Charles Busch's 'You Should Be So Lucky.' The word is *get-go*."

The Dictionary of American Regional English lists this, with its variant spelling *gi-go*, as "especially frequent among black speakers." In Clarence Major's 1970 Dictionary of Afro-American Slang, it is defined as "the beginning," and the Random House Historical Dictionary of American Slang has a 1966 citation. The slangist Robert L. Chapman thinks its origin in Black English was the verb phrase *get going*.

From the *get-go* is now used in the whitest-shoe law offices, and any Pecksniffian derogator of it deserves a figurative slap upside the head.

Prioritize had a nice run for a while, as bureaucrats tried to put first things first. Then *crivens* had its moment in the vogue-verb sun until the usage of this older verb shrunk to the very occasional. Now we have the *ize* of demons upon us, and *demonize* is where the hot word is at.

"Even by the standards of the people who most want to *demonize* me," said Speaker Newt Gingrich about his multimillion-dollar book deal, "it does seem at some point they are going to run out of this story."

The word has historical resonance. "I hope to atone to them for my *demonizations*," William Taylor, a British literary critic, wrote in 1799. For a century, the verb noun meant "to render demoniacal," to make appear like a demon — an evil spirit of lower rank than a devil. Recently, a new sense has emerged: "to criticize excessively; to caricature unfairly." In this meaning, the verb is an attack on the attacker, and the villain is the one who engages in the exaggeration of faults.

This is another example of the Bascher Reversal. To sully the motive or tactics of a critic of Japanese tariffs, for example, call him a *Japan-basher*. A critic can be fair, but a *basher* is a certified meanie. In the same way, Any disparager or critic of a modern politician is now subject to the countercharge of *demonization*.

Thus has the word been trivialized. Time for reprimandization: When out to savage the savages, try *Satanize*.

New York Times Service

## Jorge Semprun's Journey Back to Life

By Joan Dupont

PARIS — Jorge Semprun, sitting at the Café de l'Esperance, across the street from his publisher, feels the pinch of time. When two British officers met up with him on the road near Buchenwald on April 12, 1945, Semprun was a young man whose gaunt face terrified his liberators. "There were no mirrors at the camp," he says. During the half century since, he has tried to see what they saw, seize the experience at a distance: "Le Grand Voyage" (1963) described deportation, the voyage out; his new book, considered one of the literary events of the year, "L'Exil ou la vie," charts his journey back to life.

"For years I repressed my memories," the writer explains. "I was calm, lobotomized, cured of the past, except for sudden flashes — the sight of a cigarette smoked down to the butt, a crust of black bread — when I began to write, everything came back. And the anguish with it."

With his dark brow and smoldering eyes, Semprun has always cut a handsome if brooding figure. An outlaw who lived under countless aliases, a refugee from Spain who writes in French, he took on an official identity late in life when he became the Spanish minister of culture. Over a cup of coffee at the Café de l'Esperance, he looks lighter, almost a bon vivant — even as he talks about André Malraux, Goethe and Primo Levi, civil war in Spain, the camp near Weimar, survival and suicide.

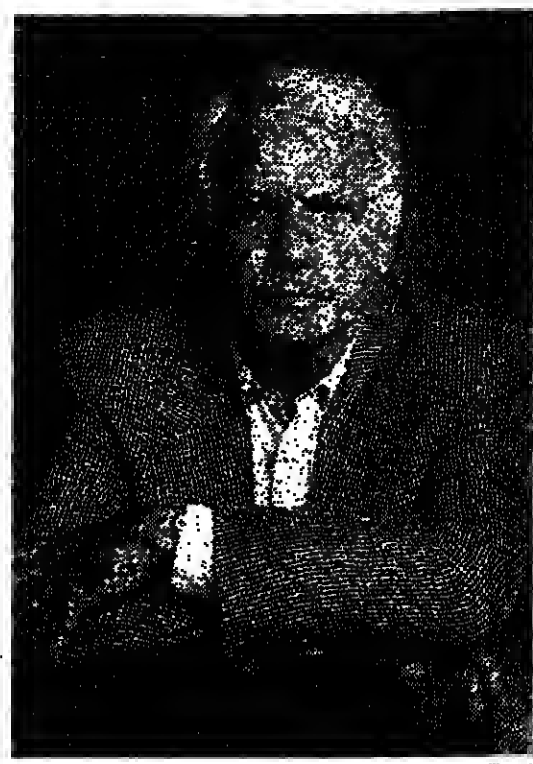
These days, the anguish comes and goes, he says. "The pressure is on right now, the past is being stirred up because Europe needs a clear and accurate memory of that period. And my memory is not the same as 70 as it was when I was 20. There is less time ahead to talk about all that. Months perhaps, not years."

At 20, Semprun, a philosophy student at the Sorbonne, joined the British Buckmaster division of the Resistance. "I never thought of the danger, but that's hardly my credit because I never knew what it was to be afraid. Today, I tremble when one of my grandsons is on the road!"

He describes his big Spanish family — he was born the middle child of seven — as Catholic and liberal: His grandfather had been a prime minister, his uncle was a founder of the Spanish Republic, and his father represented the exiled government at The Hague. "Exile changed everything — our culture, our language, our politics."

In September 1943, while his friends resumed their studies, Semprun was arrested by the Gestapo and deported to Buchenwald. "There was a small Spanish network; I wasn't alone and that's what saved me — and I wasn't Jewish."

Another element for survival was that he spoke German, "like Primo Levi," the Italian writer whose death plays an important part in "L'Exil ou la vie." "Primo Levi had come back to life because he



Buchenwald survivor Semprun.

discovered writing, but I had to stop writing to live. After the camps, I thought death was behind me, that I was immortal; then, death caught up with Primo Levi."

On April 11, 1967, the anniversary of Buchenwald's liberation, Semprun heard the news of Levi's suicide. "He had hung himself down the staircase. After all he had lived through! I was shocked to a new awareness, the way I relate to memory changed then."

Semprun was lucky to be healthy; he says he was not really in bad shape when the British officers met him: "I was skinny, of course, and I stayed skinny." After the war, he spent time in Paris bookstores and cafés, tried to write and gave up. For years he led a clandestine life, an anti-Franco activist traveling through Europe. "Writing kept me inside my memories," he says. "The best way to get outside them was action."

His break with the party in 1964 — he was expelled for not toting the line — coincided with finishing "Le Grand Voyage," the book he had put aside 16 years before. "Writing helped me make the break," he said. "If I had been French, I would have left earlier, but the Spanish connection weighed

heavily. Communism was the most potent weapon against Franco."

His writing has a spiral shape, an intense cinematic way of playing back memories, cutting between adventures in love and politics, aborted romances, interrupted lives. Small wonder Alain Resnais and Costa Gavras chose him as a scriptwriter on films like "La Guerre est finie," "Z," and "L'Aveu."

"Resnais said, 'Jorge, we won't make a movie on politics or Spain — it's too close to you — I'm not interested in your politics, but in the way your writing goes back and forth in flashback and flash-forward.' So what movie did we make? 'La Guerre est finie'! That film, written in 1965, is about a hard-pressed anti-Franco militant, played by Yves Montand."

Semprun has written a TV script on the Dreyfus affair, and the next is about Jean Moulin and the Resistance. "But I dream that a young director will come to write about 20-year-olds in love in Paris." He laughs. "Or a comedy!"

Because of his past as a statesman, he feels neither French nor Spanish: "Or very French and very Spanish — if it didn't sound preposterous, I'd say I feel European. What a paradox it was for the Spanish to have a French writer as minister of culture!" He calls his stint in Felipe Gonzalez's government frustrating and limited, adding that it's good for writers to be up against real life.

For the first time he is writing a novel in Spanish. "The story of one day in the life of a family near Toledo 20 years after the Civil War, a confrontation between two generations. To be sure that my own memory doesn't intrude, nobody will be older than 40. The boy and girl are 20 — they relate to war differently."

In April 1992, he took his grandsons to the anniversary commemoration at Buchenwald. "They're not political the way my generation was; they're interested in social issues, and the existence of a European state is something they take for granted. What do they think of me? An old grandfather who tells stories!"

Psychologists, he says with a smile, have had a lot to say about "L'Exil ou la vie." "I don't need psychoanalysis; I have my writing. And I'm not depressive, although often, I feel that I've had enough, that life is a comedy not worth living. As long as there is Man on Earth, there will be a God, a projection of our desires and anguish; that's my brand of atheism. I do believe in soul, something that is not immortal, but is more than our chemical makeup. The Spanish have beautiful ways of describing a woman: *tiene angel*, or *tiene duende* — she has something of the angel, or the ghost. Soul is more than charm. And you can use it for a man too, yes."

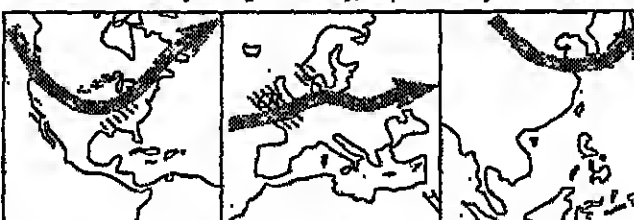
Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.

## WEATHER

## Europe

	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Algeria	17/62	9/48	pc	19/60	11/52	pc
Amsterdam	7/44	6/43	pc	8/46	4/20	pc
Antwerp	9/48	1/24	pc	9/48	1/21	pc
Athens	15/59	8/46	pc	14/57	8/46	pc
Berlin	15/59	8/46	pc	14/57	8/46	pc
Birmingham	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Bombay	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Buenos Aires	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Bucharest	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Calcutta	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Cardiff	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Cairo	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Canton	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Cebu	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Colon	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Dakar	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Damascus	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Dhaka	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Dublin	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Frankfurt	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Geneva	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Hankow	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Hong Kong	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
London	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Lyons	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Madrid	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Moscow	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Mumbai	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Nairobi	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Paris	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Peking	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Rangoon	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
San Francisco	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Shanghai	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Singapore	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Sourabaya	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Taipei	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Tokyo	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Yokohama	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Algeria	17/62	9/48	pc	19/60	11/52	pc
Amsterdam	7/44	6/43	pc	8/46	4/20	pc
Antwerp	9/48	1/24	pc	9/48	1/21	pc
Athens	15/59	8/46	pc	14/57	8/46	pc
Berlin	15/59	8/46	pc	14/57	8/46	pc
Birmingham	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Bombay	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Buenos Aires	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Bucharest	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
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Lyons	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Madrid	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Moscow	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Mumbai	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Nairobi	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Paris	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Peking	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Rangoon	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
San Francisco	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Shanghai	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Singapore	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Sourabaya	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Taipei	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Tokyo	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Yokohama	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc

## Asia

	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Algeria	17/62	9/48	pc	19/60	11/52	pc
Amsterdam	7/44	6/43	pc	8/46	4/20	pc
Antwerp	9/48	1/24	pc	9/48	1/21	pc
Athens	15/59	8/46	pc	14/57	8/46	pc
Berlin	15/59	8/46	pc	14/57	8/46	pc
Birmingham	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Bombay	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Buenos Aires	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Bucharest	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Calcutta	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Cardiff	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Cairo	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Canton	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Cebu	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Colon	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Dakar	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Damascus	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Dhaka	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Dublin	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Frankfurt	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Geneva	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Hankow	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Hong Kong	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
London	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Lyons	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Madrid	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Moscow	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Mumbai	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Nairobi	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Paris	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Peking	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Rangoon	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
San Francisco	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Shanghai	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Singapore	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Sourabaya	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Taipei	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Tokyo	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc
Yokohama	8/46	1/24	pc	8/46	1/21	pc

## Latin America

# Other wound

By Herbert Muschka  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — Once a Storefront for Art and Architecture, SoHo has cast big institutions aside by staging a world-class shoestring budget. "World stands for more than high praise," says the show's director, architect — Sarajevo: A Wound looks at a major global crisis from an architectural perspective.

Prepared under harrowing conditions by architect and members of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Association of Architects, the show documents the destruction of Sarajevo's architectural heritage during the Serbian siege.

The show has already appeared at European museums, including the Grand Palais in Paris. The press preview at the Storefront (through March 18) is the only American stop scheduled.

The main part of the show consists of black-and-white photographs of severely damaged buildings.